Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1864. NUMBER 305.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE CONFLICT IN VIRGINIA.

IMPORTANT FROM GEN. BUTLER.

HE TAKES THE OUTER WORKS OF PETERSBURG.

Successful reconnoissance near Charleston—The Rebels Driven from Battery Island.

UNION VICTORY AT JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

General Hunter's Victory a Grand Success—The Rebels in Disorder.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI—CAPTURE OF GUERILLAS.

From Cairo and Below—Marmaduke Defeated by General A. J. Smith.

Later from Mexico—The Mexicans Defeated by the French.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Battle Between Gen. Smith and Marmaduke—The Rebels Defeated.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, June 11, 1864.

The steamer Liberty No. 2, Capt. Conner, clerks Judge and Walker, arrived from Memphis this evening, bringing dates to yesterday afternoon. Your Memphis correspondent sends the following:

MEMPHIS, June 10.—I learn the following from Gen. Smith's command by passengers who reached this city last evening on the steamer Hannibal. Having landed at Sunny Side on the 5th, the command took up its march early in the morning under a heavy rain in the distance of Lake Chicot, keeping along the western bank. About 9 o'clock the advance met the enemy, two regiments strong, posted upon the opposite bank of the bayou emptying into the lake. Fire was opened on the enemy's line with two pieces of artillery. They fell back to a second position on Fish Bayou, leaving an open field between their line and our force. Two guns of the 3d Indiana Battery again opened upon the line, which was responded to by the enemy with a battery of six guns.

The intervening distance between the two lines at this time was about half a mile, the guns of the enemy having an excellent range. After an artillery duel of some minutes, our forces desisted from the use of their guns and advanced under a heavy fire, upon the enemy's lines, driving them to their second position. Upon retiring, the enemy took up the line of march in a westerly direction, leaving the lake in their rear.

Our forces did not cross Fish Bayou in pursuit, but withdrew after the disappearance of the enemy. The engagement lasted about an hour, our loss being 28 killed and 70 wounded, and the enemy's loss about equal. Our forces suffered most in crossing the open field in the first assault, being under a constant fire both of artillery and small arms.

The two regiments first met by our advance are supposed to be Col. Gree's brigade, of Marmaduke's command, Marmaduke himself being reported present. Brigadier Gen. Mower had a horse shot twice while leading his men upon the enemy's line. The conduct of Gen. Smith during the engagement was such as inspired his command with courage, his position being constantly in advance of his line.

Col. Moore was present and acted gallantly. Major Johns, 33th Iowa, was killed. Major Miles, 49th Illinois, was slightly wounded.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Guerillas in South East Missouri—Capture of several Desperadoes.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, June 11.

The following dispatches have been received by Gen. Ewing, showing the activity of the rebels in the Southeast:

CAPE GIRARDEAU, June 9th.

To Gen. Ewing, Commanding:

Lieutenant Rice, who was in command at the affair last evening at Sylestown, has arrived. He reports that he killed three guerillas instead of two, as before reported. The man Wright was taken prisoner. He is a desperate outlaw. He had just shot a horse because it was branded U. S., and had killed a negro but a moment before his capture. The negro was lying there dead. He said he was in command of the party who bushwhacked the soldiers from New Madrid on Saturday last, killing and wounding two. He said he would do so as long as he could raise an arm. He said he cut down the telegraph line. If Rice did not believe it, look in his saddlebags. A roll of telegraph wire was in them. Wright said they would keep it down. Wright has got his rights. He deserted this life last night, his death was sudden. He tried to escape but did not. Our men are now after them. I regret to say one prisoner was brought in.

Signed, J. B. ROGERS, Col. Comd'g.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, June 10.

To Gen. Ewing, Commanding:

Captain Prewett, commanding at New Madrid, telegraphed to me late last night that he has information that Kitchen, with 600 men, was at Osceola, on the Mississippi river. He said he did not know that it was reliable, but would be prepared. I think Kitchen may be there, and that is the reason why they may try to keep the line down; but I think his object is to interrupt navigation, and seize some steamers with supplies.

Signed, J. B. ROGERS, Col. Comd'g.

PILOT KNOB, June 9.

To Gen. Ewing, Commanding:

Major Wilson reports that a scout just returned from Poplar Bluff, killed two bushwhackers. The scout was in the command of Lieut. Blair, 3d Missouri State Militia. Bradley, Provost Marshal at Potosi, got after those men who robbed the store at Tunnel Station, and after fighting them, found the result to be 7 rebels killed; and one wounded man who escaped was the notorious Dick Berryman.

J. F. TAYLOR, Col. Comd'g.

The rebels are reported threatening the Southwest branch railroad.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Military Intelligence—Affrays Between Copperheads and Soldiers.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 11, 1864.

The Governor has been notified that the State of Illinois has credit for 2,307 volunteers for the three years' service, and thirty-two enlistments for the regular army, for the month of April, 1864. This does not include veteran re-enlistments.

Jacksonville gave $650 for the United States Christian Commission, and Capt. McCabe held a meeting in this city last night, at which over $1,600 were collected. The citizens will increase it to $2,000.

A number of affrays occurred in the streets today between soldiers and citizens. Three men, whom the soldiers said were Copperheads, were badly pummeled, in the course of half an hour. This afternoon, the affair threatened to become general between the friends of these men and the soldiers, when the Provost guard appeared on the ground, and quiet was restored.

Yesterday, an immense amount of Sanitary stores were shipped to Cairo by the Secretary of the Commission.

Lieut. Col. Hartman, of the 12th Illinois cavalry, has been honorably discharged.

The State Sunday School Teachers' Convention adjourned to-day, after passing a series of strong Union resolutions.

FROM MADISON.

The Second Regiment of the Iron Brigade—Serious Drouth in Wisconsin.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, June 11, 1864.

Gov. Lewis has received information that the Second Regiment of the Iron Brigade leaves the Potomac army to-day for home, its time having expired; also the veterans of Battery A, heavy artillery, stationed near Washington. The 2d regiment numbered 1,051 when it left the State. It had one company transferred and one put in to take its place, with a few other recruits, making a total connected with it of 1,[illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible]

rain comes soon, must be less than half an average crop; in some localities a total failure.

The 40th regiment of hundred days' men is ordered to Memphis, and will probably leave Monday with about 800 men.

FROM FLORIDA.

A Union Victory near Jacksonville.

NEW YORK, June 11.

The *Herald's* correspondent says: "On the 1st of June, General Gordon made a brilliant dash on the rebels in front of Jacksonville, Fla. The rebel camps Finnegan and Milton were flanked, while another party attacked in front. The enemy fled in confusion.

"It appears that the gunboat Water Witch was surprised when captured. Rebels boarded her in small boats, and before those on board had time to get up a fight, they were prisoners. The Water Witch will be a great acquisition to the rebels."

FROM GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY

The Outer Works at Petersburg Carried.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 10th, 1864.—Yesterday morning a force under General Gilmore made a demonstration on Petersburg, and succeeded in carrying the enemy's outer earthworks with the loss of a few men. While this was being done, Butler sent out a force which succeeded in destroying three or four miles of the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad, without loss.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

General Hunter's Victory.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The N. Y. *Times'* special from Staunton, June 6th, says: We met the enemy in force fifteen miles north of here, and whipped him thoroughly. The rebels were commanded by Jones and Imboden. The former was killed. We pursued them to-day through here with but little resistance, though strongly fortified, and all the males had been ordered out to defend the place. We captured six guns, hundreds of prisoners, and many hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of stores. We will not stop. A more important point is to be arrived at. Crook's cavalry are with us.

The *Herald's* special says: The enemy is retreating towards the Blue Ridge. Besides six guns, we captured other cannon of heavy calibre. Over a million of dollars in stores fell into our hands. The railroad property was destroyed. The largest portion of our prisoners are boys.

Our loss is not large. Thorburn's brigade of infantry suffered most. The enemy's retreat is a complete stampede.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1864.

WHAT THE OFFICIAL LETTER WILL BE.

It is rumored that the forthcoming letter from Mr. Curtis will communicate, in strong and direct language, the sentiment of the Convention in favor of maintaining firmly the principles and policy of the so-called Monroe doctrine; and in stronger and plainer language, the wishes of the Convention for such a reconstruction of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet as shall remove from it all inharmonious or worn out material.

THE MISSOURI CASE.

The Missouri delegation came over from Baltimore to-day, called on the President, and through its Chairman said, Missouri was not unmindful of the high honor of having practically two cabinet officers, and called his attention to the significance of the vote yesterday, which excluded the representatives of those two officers from the Convention. The delegation then added, with emphatic significance, that Missouri neither advised nor demanded anything, but she did hope to be sufficiently let alone to enable her to cast her vote next November for the candidate of the Baltimore Convention.

ABRAHAM IN THE DARK ON CONVENTION DAY.

The President's reception of the news of his nomination is said to have been in this wise: At 4 o'clock yesterday dispatches were sent to him by various persons, announcing his nomination, but he was absent from the White House, and did not see them. Two hours afterward, ignorant of his own nomination, he called at the War Office, and accidently saw a dispatch there announcing the nomination of Johnson for Vice President. The President expressed his surprise at the curious action of the Convention: expressed the opinion that it had put the cart before the horse. He was asked by an operator if he had not seen a dispatch announcing his own renomination. On replying that he had not, he was informed that such a dispatch had been sent him. Upon returning to the Executive Mansion the President found the dispatches referred to, announcing his nomination at half past two.

WHAT ANDY JOHNSON WILL WRITE.

In reply to an officious suggestion made to Mr. Lincoln, to apprise Andy Johnson of the policy of writing a radical letter of acceptance, and that it was really unnecessary. His reply was sure to be radical enough to satisfy the most radical. To another, the President is said to have remarked, "Don't be concerned, sir, when Andy Johnson was last here he said, if it was necessary to carry on the war for thirty years, he was for carrying it on."

SERENADE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Ohio delegation, this evening, accompanied by Prof. Weld's celebrated band, waited upon the President and tendered him a serenade. A large number of persons had assembled at the White House prior to the arrival of the band, in the expectation that a serenade would take place. After the band had performed, in an excellent manner, "Hail to the Chief," and the soldier's chorus from the opera of "Faust," and the throng had become largely increased, the President made his appearance upon the steps of the portico. His appearance elicited three rousing cheers, after which he addressed the assemblage as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I am very much obliged to you for this compliment. I have just been saying, and will repeat it, that the hardest of all speeches I have to answer is a serenade. I never know what to say on such occasions. I suppose that you have done me this kindness in connection with the action of the Baltimore Convention, which has recently taken place, and with which, of course, I am very well satisfied. [Laughter and applause.] What we want still more than the Baltimore Convention, or Presidential elections, is success under General Grant. [Cries of "Good," and applause.] I propose that you constantly bear in mind that the support you owe to the brave officers and soldiers in the field is of the very first importance, and we should therefore bend all our energies to that point. Now, without detaining you any longer, I propose that you help me to close up what I am now saying with three rousing cheers for Gen. Grant and the officers and soldiers under his command.

Three hearty cheers were then given as proposed, the President leading off and waving his hat with as much earnestness as the most enthusiastic individual present.

Three rousing cheers were then given for the kindness of the occasion; after which, the band played an air from the opera of the "Bohemian Girl," "Happy Moments" from "Maritana," and an American overture.

The assemblage then proceeded to the residence of Secretary Chase, where several national airs were performed. The Secretary being absent from the city, the serenaders called upon James C. Whitmore, the State Agent of Ohio, and performed several choice pieces.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Rebels Driven from Battery Island.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The New York *Tribune's* Hilton Head correspondent of June 6th, recounts an expedition in that section. On the 2nd ult., Colonel Van Giles, with detachments from various regiments, among them the 55th Massachusetts, proceeded towards Secessionville. At Battery Island the rebels were charged upon and driven from their earth-works. The 55th Massachusetts nearly annihilated one rebel regiment. The reconnoissance being satisfactorily effected, our troops were withdrawn.

The firing on Charleston and Fort Sumter is kept up at intervals.

Beauregard has called for 5,000 troops to reinforce him, but was told they could not be spared.

There is a prospect that the Keokuk will be soon raised.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1864.

SENATE.

A bill to amend the act granting pensions, covering the cases of the Fort Pillow sufferers, was reported.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up and amendments offered and discussed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pa., reported from the Committee on Ways and Means the Senate bonded warehouse bill, saying in explanation that in the month of February last Congress passed an act giving until the 1st of May for the withdrawal of goods from bonded warehouses and public stores for home consumption, and this bill merely proposes to extend the time to Sept. 1st for the same purpose.

[illegible]

The bill was passed.

Mr. COX introduced a resolution, which was passed, that the House, the Senate concurring, will adjourn the present session of Congress on Thursday, the 30th.

The Judiciary Committee reported that the bill providing for the collection of abandoned property and the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts, approved March 12th, 1863, is inoperative, for the reason that the limit of ten days in which the President may sign a bill, is to expire while Congress is in session. They found that in the press of business on the 4th of March, the bill did not reach the President until after Congress adjourned, and the President deemed himself justified in signing when he did.

The matter was referred to the Ways and Means Committee to report a similar bill.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved a reconsideration of the vote rejecting the Bankrupt Bill. Carried, and further consideration of the subject was postponed till the second Tuesday in December.

[illegible]

Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill to amend the act granting pensions. The act, he stated, would cover the case of the Fort Pillow sufferers.

[illegible]

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up, and various amendments offered and disposed of.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report on the resolution referred to them, instructing an inquiry as to what warrant or authority the law providing for the collection of abandoned property and the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts, approved March 12, 1863, [illegible]

[illegible]

plausibility in these reasons, they recommend as a correct interpretation of the constitution, that ten days limitation refers to the time during this Congress remains in session, and has no application after an adjournment, hence, if the Executive can hold a bill for ten days, he can as well hold it ten months. This would render the enactment of laws uncertain. The Committee for this and other reasons consider that the Act approved March 12th, 1863, is not in force, and in this the Committee are unanimous. The report was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, in order that they may report a similar bill.

Proposed Postponement of the Democratic National Convention.

ALBANY, June 11.—It is rumored in political circles here that the National Democratic Convention, called to meet at Chicago, July 4th, will be postponed. It is understood that the National Democratic Committee have the subject under consideration, and will arrive at some definite conclusion before the 20th inst.

Military Appointment.

ALBANY, June 11.—Col. Marshall Lefferts, late commander of the 7th New York regiment, N. G., has been appointed a Brigadier General by Gov. ernor Seymour. It is understood that his new command is to be the 3d brigade, but it is not yet known whether his assignment to duty is in the field or in the State.

Skirmish in Western Virginia.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The *Herald's* special dispatch says the 22d Pennsylvania had a severe skirmish near Mansfield, Western Va., on Thursday and drove the enemy to the mountains. Our loss was four killed and 24 wounded. Gen. Sigel has a force in pursuit.

The Mexicans Defeated by the French.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The New York *Tribune* has information that Doblado, with 3,000 men, attacked the intrenched camp of the French, 4,000 strong, between San Luis Potosi and Saltillo, and was defeated with the loss of 500 men.

The Canal.

LOCKPORT, Ill., June 11.—Boats will be allowed to draw four feet six inches after the 15th inst.

JOHN B. PRESTON, Gen'l Superintendent.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

BURNING OF A HUDSON RIVER STEAMBOAT.

From Thirty to Forty Drowned.

[From the N. Y. Times, June 8.]

The new and handsome steamer Berkshire, of the New York and Hudson line, left Hudson night before last at her usual hour, with a heavy freight and an unusual number of passengers. When a few miles below Rondout, a fire broke out on the main deck, which was covered with bales of hay, and increased with such amazing rapidity, enveloping so large a surface at once, that its cause was difficult to trace. It was too distant from the fire-room to have caught therefrom. One account is that it came from the lamp-room, and another supposes it was occasioned by the careless smoking of a driver.

A very few minutes showed the impossibility of extinguishing it. The boat was therefore headed for shore with the utmost speed, and was favorably beached two miles above Hyde Park.

Mr. Child, one of the correspondents of this newspaper, was a passenger on the Berkshire, and gives to this statement of the catastrophe:

He had been in the gentlemen's berth cabin, astern, below the main deck, reading, but had fallen asleep in a chair. He was partly conscious of a commotion, and of men running up stairs, when he awoke and found the cabin filling with smoke. Then he heard cries of "fire" above, but he heard no alarm loud enough to awaken people. It was given below. This was ten minutes past 11 o'clock. He ran up the two flights of stairs to the large state-room saloon, and found passengers rushing out of their rooms in dire confusion. Capt. Powers was telling them to go clear forward to the end of the boat, and they seemed to be obeying him. The engines were working with great speed, and the boat headed for the shore, and was driving through the boat with such incredible rapidity that he feared those forward would be compelled to jump from the boat before it struck the shore. He therefore remained aft, thinking it better to jump into the water aft the wheel than ahead of it. Recollecting how quiet all had been in the lower cabin, which he had left, and believing some must still be sleeping there, he descended and shrieked out that the vessel was on fire. He found two or three men there, who asked him if there was any way to escape. The smoke had become so dense he could not see if any more left their berths, and hastened up immediately to the main deck, nearly suffocated. Going to the stern he found three men, a lady and two children, and the two colored chambermaids. Then the bow struck, and the vessel was aground, in very shoal water forward, but deep water aft. A strong breeze was blowing, and the middle part of the boat, from the hull to the hurricane deck, was wrapped in flames, roaring, crackling, and with a heavy, trembling sound, under the terrific draft. Mr. Child climbed up a stanchion to the upper guards, and saw the only way to get forward was by climbing over the wheelhouse, which he did, and shouted to those he left below that they could do the same, but they did not start. The entire space between the wheels was a mass of fire. Persons were then leaping overboard and wading to the shore, which was not over ten feet distant. Here the water was not over three feet deep. Right ahead of the starboard wheel-house two men were trying to make a woman jump over, but she begged to be let alone, saying in her frenzy she would stay and burn before she would jump into that horrid water. As they were lowering her, she fell into the water and was then pulled out. Mr. Child then jumped overboard, and saw her getting toward the shore. On the port side the water was a little deeper, and there appeared to be some struggling. A dozen to twenty men were on deck at the bow when Mr. Child left the boat and they seemed to belong to her. He waded to a very small rocky island, right abreast the vessel, and then saw a number of those he left astern of the boat, who were in the water there, holding on to a hawser down which was running blazing butter, melted from the casks on deck. She kept changing her hand to hold on to the blazing hawser, dipping the other hand in the water, till they were finally so burned that she could not use them longer. She fell off and drowned. Capt. Powers, Mr. Child and another man swam out and tried to reach her, but the heat was so intense they were obliged to return. It was said that this lady was Mrs. Bullock, of New York, and the two children lost with her were hers. The two colored chambermaids were also lost. One little boy got ashore who was nearly frantic that his grandmother must be left to perish in her state-room. The second waiter and another waiter named John J. Jackson were lost.

A Mrs. Mills and child were not to be found. The first body picked up in the water was that of a little boy, four years old, unknown. The list of passengers was not saved. The clerk said there were not far from 120, of whom about one-fourth were women. Not over eleven women were saved on shore. The Captain and officers were self-possessed and energetic in all that they did; but Mr. Child is quite positive that no sufficient alarm was sounded in the ladies' berth cabin, aft on the main deck, nor in the men's cabin, so it is probable that several at least perished in their berths or were bewildered by the smoke and lost in the passages. Not a boat was lowered away, or the few unfortunates at the stern might have been rescued.

From the time they abandoned all effort to put out the fire until the vessel struck, it was ten or fifteen minutes. The engines continued working for five minutes after she ran aground, and the steam was rushing out from all the valves, that the boilers should not burst.

Rebel Accounts—The Battle on Friday.

[From the Richmond Examiner, June 4.]

Not contrary to the general expectation—for the rumors and excitement of the evening preceding had prepared the public mind for the news of a shock of battle—the morning yesterday was ushered in by the roar and thunder of artillery. The sound was terribly grand and exciting. Never was there heard here such tremendous artillery firing—it filled the heavens, and the very earth seemed to quiver beneath its heavy roar. From five o'clock until nearly ten it was one rapid, incessant peal, the guns belching forth their thunder in the most terrific spirit and with scarcely an interval of even seconds. The sound was quickly caught up and the city was all astir at this early hour, supposing that the great battle had been joined by the opposing armies.

The morning wore on and for many long anxious hours nothing could be heard from the battle field. The scene was but a few miles from the city, and the firing attested that the struggle was desperate and terrific. The anxiety was most intense on this account, but still nothing was to be heard but the deep, continued muttering of artillery. Persons vainly inquired the news of each other, but still nothing came. It was apparent that our army was hotly engaged in the struggle, but as to the result, or the probability of the result, nothing could be said. The [illegible] work was going on, but the result for the time was left for rumor and conjecture to tell. Yet the people bore the painful suspense with great patience and with unshaken and undiminished confidence in our army and its noble leader.

THE FIRST NEWS FROM THE BATTLEFIELD.

Soon came the tidings of victory. The hour of anxiety was passed. About 1 o'clock came the first bulletin from the front, announcing the most signal success of our army. The dispatch was official, and was dated "At the front, 9 o'clock." The following is its report:

All goes on well. We repulsed the enemy with ease, inflicting heavy loss in front of Hoke and Anderson, and a portion of Hill's.

There has been sharp fighting since five o'clock. There is now a slight pause in the artillery duel.

It was stated that the enemy had been driven and repulsed at all points—that Field's division had repulsed them in six attacks—that parts of Breckinridge's and Hoke's divisions had repulsed them in three attacks on our right, near Gaines' Mill, and that we were driving them at all points.

[illegible] army. Though bereft of details, it was enough to allay anxiety, and to prove conclusively that our army had won the great fight. People cared not for the time to trouble themselves with particulars; it was enough for them to know the victory was with us.

About the same time that this news was received of our victory, the most extravagant stories came and were current through the city of the capture of immense numbers of prisoners, stores, artillery, wagon trains, &c.

OTHER ACCOUNTS FROM THE BATTLE FIELD.

Reports and rumors continue to flow in from the battle field through the day. One could hear almost anything he liked, so wild and exaggerated were the stories. Some represented that Grant and his whole army were routed, and others gave only those advantages as rather too high an estimate of our victory.

We conversed with a number of our wounded brought down yesterday, but little news was to be derived from them beyond the general fact that the Yankees had been whipped and driven at all points. They seemed to be able to give but very little information beyond what occurred with their immediate regiments. They represent that the fight, which commenced on Thursday evening, continued through the night, and that at daylight it was renewed with increased fury. In the fight of Thursday evening the Yankees were driven successively from three lines of their intrenchments.

Another account represents that the enemy made several attacks upon our lines [illegible]

The accounts we have been able to gather are meagre and fragmentary. The battle we have summed up, in a word, was about this: The enemy assaulted our lines near Coal Harbor, but were repulsed at every point, except Breckinridge's front, where they succeeded in taking [illegible] [illegible]

Captain Linthicum, of Gen. Hunton's staff, is reported killed. Lieutenant S. C. Jones, also of General Hunton's staff, was wounded. Colonels Woodson, Lieutenant [illegible], and [illegible] Evans, all of the Nineteenth Virginia, were killed.

We had an unusual number of our generals wounded; among the number reported to us are General Law, General [illegible], General Kirkland, slightly; General Kirkland, slightly; General Finnegan, slightly; and General Lane.

GRAND TELEGRAPH LINE.

A LINE ROUND THE WORLD

The United States, Russia and Gt. Britain Co-operating.

SECRETARY SEWARD TO HON. Z. CHANDLER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 14, 1864.

To the Honorable Zachary Chandler, Chairman of the Committee of Commerce, in the Senate of the United States:

SIR: I have the honor to reply to your letter of the 14th of April last, upon the subject of the memorial which has been subjected to Congress by Mr. Perry McDonough Collins:

Mr. Collins is an American citizen, residing in California. He has been, since 1856, commercial agent of this Government for the Amoor River. The public archives, as well as the records of Congress furnish satisfactory evidence that the country could not have a more enlightened, assiduous and valuable representative.

The project which he submits for the consideration of Congress is the construction of a line of telegraph from some point on the Pacific Telegraph line, or the northern extension thereof, in one of the Northwestern States or Territories, across the border of the United States, and through British Columbia and Russian America to Cape Prince of Wales; thence by an inland route around the sea of Okhotsk to the mouth of the Amoor River.

The telegraph line thus proposed is intended, primarily, to connect the last named place with a line to be extended from thence to Irkoutsk, the capital of Eastern Siberia.

At that important town a line of telegraph begins, which stretches through Tomsk and Omsk, in Western Siberia, Katherinburg on the Asiatic European frontier, Perm, Kasan, Nijni-Novogorod and Moscow to St. Petersburg, the capital of the Russian Empire.

The line projected by Mr. Collins, from the Pacific Telegraph to the Amoor river, with its anticipated extension by the Russian Government to Irkoutsk, would be the one line now wanted to supply direct and continuous telegraph communication from Cape Race to Newfoundland on the eastern coast of America, across the Eastern and Western continents and the Pacific Ocean to Cape Clear in Ireland, the Westernmost projection of Europe.

When a submarine telegraph shall be successfully laid between Cape Clear and Cape Race, it will, together with the link I have last before described, complete a telegraph circuit around the earth between the parallels of forty-two degrees and sixty-five degrees of north latitude.

These questions arise from Mr. Collins' memorial, namely:

First—Is the enterprise feasible?

Second—Would it be useful?

Thirdly—Has it a just claim on the Government to the patronage which he solicits?

I shall examine these points in their order:

First—The feasibility of the enterprise. The difficulties to be surmounted may be classified—physical, political, social and financial.

The most prominent physical difficulty is the extent of territory to be traversed. The starting point must be chosen in either Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Oregon or Washington. Thence the distance to be traversed through British America to the line of Russian America, about 600 miles; the distance through Russian America to Cape Prince of Wales, about 1,500 miles; the length of a submarine cable across Behring's Straits would be 40 miles; and the distance from East Cape, by an inland passage around the sea of Okhotsk, and through the settlements or Okhotsk, Ayan and Shantar's Bay, to the mouth of the Amoor River, would be about 2,500 miles. The entire length of the line would be about 5,000 miles. Operative telegraph wires have already been stretched on the continent of the aggregate length of 80,000 miles, and similar wires have been stretched on the Eastern Continent of the aggregate length of 200,000 miles. Operative submarine telegraph wires have been laid of the lengths, respectively, of 322 miles and 300 miles, from Dover to Heligoland, and from Malta to Tripoli.

Thus it will be seen that the mere extent of the route to be traversed in the present case does not constitute an insurmountable, nor even a serious difficulty.

The physical obstacle which next presents itself is in the configuration of the regions to be traversed. That portion of the route which lies within our own territory is chiefly mountainous, and the projected telegraph must at least come along declivities of the mountain, even if it should not be found necessary, in any case, to surmount them. British Columbia presents a similar topography. Russian America is also mountainous, while intervening valleys invite the introduction of telegraphs and roads. The Pacific coast of Russian America is chiefly level. The portion of Siberia which lies between East Cape and the head of the Sea of Okhotsk is, for a large extent, a steppe or plain, with occasional elevations, occasionally rising into mountainous ridges.

At the head of the Sea of Okhotsk a range of mountains must be crossed, and the region lying between that range and the mouth of the Amoor river is of the same character as that before mentioned, which extends from the same range northward to East Cape. The highest elevation to be overcome in the whole line would be found in the Rocky Mountains, within the United States, and this elevation may be estimated at eight thousand to ten thousand feet.

Operative telegraph lines have already been stretched over steppes, in both continents, similar to those thus described. The Pacific Telegraph Line, in crossing the Sierra Nevada, rises to an elevation greater than that which is to be surmounted on the line now under examination.

With the exception of timber, all the materials of a telegraph line are light and portable. Metallic wire sufficient for a mile of telegraph, together with the materials for insulation, weighs not more than four hundred pounds. An abundant timber exists in the valleys along the route, through the United States and British Columbia. Timber is also found in those portions of the projected line which lie within the Russian domains on each continent, with the exception of a timberless steppe five hundred miles wide, on each side of Behring's Strait. There the needful timber can be brought near to the line, either by sea or from the forest-clad regions of the interior.

The temperature of the region through which the northern part of the line would pass, is very low. Nevertheless, Winter is less severe than it is between the same parallels of latitude on the Atlantic coast. The telegraphic line which connects St. Petersburg with Archangel on the White Sea, and also the telegraphic line which has been extended to the Gulf of Bothnia and connects St. Petersburg with Tornea, are maintained in operation, without difficulty, although they cross as high parallels of latitude as those which lie in the way of Mr. Collins's line.

The waters of Behring's Strait are about one hundred and eighty feet deep, and they are frozen through one-half of the year; but the congealing of the waters does not there take the form of another ice, and not that of icebergs. This climate seems to offer no serious obstacle to the enterprise; while it is not entirely unworthy of consideration that in cold latitudes, timber used in any necessary structure is less perishable than timber used in warm latitudes, while loss of insulation, arising from moisture, though sometimes the same, is inversely in more genial climates.

The only political difficulty in the way of the enterprise is the fact that it requires concerted aid from three several States, namely—the United States, Great Britain and Russia. The two last named powers have already, with enlightened and fraternal liberality towards the United States, made all the concessions which were demanded. Therefore, if Congress shall grant the application of Mr. Collins, no political obstacle will remain.

That portion of our own country in which the enterprise is to be carried on is so well known as hardly to require a description more minute than I have already given. It is newly and as yet thinly settled. The case is the same in British Columbia. Indian tribes are found along the American part of the route, but they have been so well subjected to the influences of society and government, through the operations of the fur trade, that no serious resistance from them need be apprehended.

The inhabitants of Asiatic Russia, who dwell inland, are nomadic Tartars, affecting much independence. They are, nevertheless, not savages like the American natives. After centuries of internal war, they have now settled into a state of semi-civilization, in which they are accustomed to barter with whalers, with exploring parties and with the Government agents of Russia, and they are hospitably inclined to the enterprise.

The result of the survey of these topics is, that there is no insurmountable obstacle, either physical, political, or social, in the way of the projected line of telegraph.

In regard to the expense which it requires, I must be content to refer the Committee of the Senate to the estimates which have been submitted by Mr. Collins. They have been made with a view to secure from private sources an advance of the moneys to be expended, and at the same time to obtain from the Governments of Great Britain, Russia, and the United States, the necessary political aid. It may be assumed, therefore, that they are prepared carefully and conscientiously, and with as near approach to accuracy as is possible in regard to a design in which so much that is to be done is under conditions never before tried. Mr. Collins estimates the whole cost at five millions of dollars. A just legislative caution would probably induce Congress to double that estimate.

I understand that an association is already formed with a capital of ten millions, to be devoted to the enterprise. I am, therefore, of opinion that it is entirely feasible.

I proceed, in the next place, to consider the probable usefulness of the enterprise. It is proposed to connect this line of telegraph [illegible] Russia as contracted immediately from Amoor River to Irkoutsk, so as to complete the electric chain over the two continents. The agreement with Russia leaves no room of doubt on this point.

Setting aside the temporary disturbances of war, the merchant, or the manufacturer, the miller, the farmer, the miner, or the fisherman of Halifax, Quebec, Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, Galveston, Mobile, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, Memphis, St. Paul, Little Rock, Denver, Salt Lake City, Carson City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sacramento, Portland, [illegible], an inter-continental telegraph, would be in daily, and, in case of need, in hourly correspondence with producers and consumers on the Amoor, where the fur trade of Asia is gathered up; with Sitka, the depot for the overland trade between Russia and Japan and the whole system of Okhotsk [illegible]; with Kiakhta, the centre of the international commerce of Russia and China; with Irkoutsk, Moscow, St. Petersburg; with all the cities of Western Europe, including Constantinople; with the cities of Alexandria, Cairo and Suez; and with every other city of the Eastern [illegible] which may be brought into telegraphic connection with the several marts of trade which have been already described.

Every one knows, however, that neither the American nor the European system has yet attained to its ultimate development. Transatlantic wires now being constructed are intended to unite Panama, Havana, San Juan, Panama, Quito, Lima, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, Guiana, Caracas and Mexico, and the telegraph system of Asia with all the several continuations of the Pacific [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible]

It has been already announced that the Emperor has bound himself to extend the main line of the western line [illegible] to Irkoutsk, to the mouth of the Amoor river. This extension is now rapidly advancing. But this is only a single line [illegible] [illegible] part of the Russian Government [illegible] [illegible] it has begun [illegible] works, namely: a line [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] the Amoor River, across the Island of Saghalien, [illegible] [illegible] Petersburg [illegible] Japan, [illegible] of Japan.

Seventhly—A telegraph wire from [illegible] the Amoor River, which runs from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the post of Vladi Vostok, on the Sea of Japan [illegible] part of Saghalien, on the Japan Sea. Vladi Vostok is selected by the Emperor for his naval station on the Pacific coast.

Thirdly—A telegraph wire from Irkoutsk, before described as the capital of Eastern Siberia, through Kiakhta, now the entrepot of European and Chinese commercial exchange, through the vast territory of the Mongols to Maimatchin, its Chinese wall at Tiensin, and thence to Pekin, the capital of the Chinese Empire. Americans, already temporarily residing in that country, are now negotiating, with good prospect of success, permission from the Chinese Government to extend the last mentioned line overland through China, to terminate, with the needful branches, at the ports of Nankin, Shanghai, Amoy and Canton, on the Pacific coast, opposite to California.

There are already in operation 13,000 miles of telegraph wire in the continent of Australia. This Australian telegraph system, which now is in good local and individual operation, is expected to be brought into combination by alternating submarine and island wires with the Chinese and Russian wires last described.

Fourthly—A telegraph wire from a station on the main Continental-Russian Line at Omsk, near the southern boundary of Asiatic Russia; thence passing through Mongolia and entering China at Hiruk, sometimes called Ily; thence, crossing Turkestan, Bokhara, and Balk, to Cabool, in Afghanistan; thence to capital points in the Punjaub, where it will meet the telegraphic system of India, and thus the line of communication between British London and the colonial dependencies of Great Britain, the Netherlands, Spain and Portugal on the shores and islands of the great Indian Ocean.

Fifthly—A telegraph wire from Kasan, on the main central Russian line, through Georgia and Circassia, along the western shore of the Caspian Sea, to Teheran, the capital of Persia; thence to the Euphrates, at Bagdad; thence, descending along the banks of that historical river, to its mouth, at the head of the Persian Gulf, there to be connected with the oriental telegraph system of India last described.

When we take into consideration the fact that Russia has already brought all her chief inland markets and mines, as well as her principal ports on the coasts of the Arctic Ocean, into telegraphic communication with her capital, it is readily perceived that by offering to co-operate with us in giving effect to Mr. Collins' design, Russia actually invites us to put forth our national energy from every point within our borders where industry of any kind dwells, and especially from our Northwestern and Western States, and apply that energy to the great work of awakening and restoring the long languishing civilization of the regions where our race first impressed its dominion upon the globe appointed for its residence. Certainly, it can not be necessary to say that such efforts belong to the class of human labors which are pronounced to be doubly blessed, because they bless equally those who are subjects and those who are the performers of them. It seems impossible to overestimate the direct effect of this new application of the national energy in producing a rapid and yet permanent development of the agricultural, forest, mineral and marine resources of the United States. Nor is it any more practicable to assign limits to the increase of national influence, which must necessarily result from the new facilities we should acquire in that manner for extending throughout the world American ideas and principles of public and private economy, politics, morals, philosophy and religion.

In attempting to make such estimates, it is important to remember that the telegraph wire is as yet a newly invented instrument, timidly employed and clumsily handled, with a very imperfect knowledge of the fulness of the power that resides in it. It costs us now one-half a mill per mile to speak a single word through the cheapest telegraph wire of any considerable length. This is vastly more costly than the average transmission of messages by writing by employing the steam-engine, either on land or on water. This great expense of telegraphic communication is due, however, not at all to any inseparable quality of the telegraphic method, for machine [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] rates. The expensiveness is due to two transient conditions of the telegraph system: *First*, the charges now justly imposed upon it for rewarding the inventor; secondly, the fact that, as yet, fixed habits of communication in ancient forms prevent frequent resort to the new mode of correspondence, and so prevent only sufficient capital and labor sufficiently remunerative to cause it to be sparingly applied to the perfection of the new system. When these merely ephemeral embarrassments of the magnetic telegraph shall be removed, the magnetized wire will become, for the chief purposes of social, commercial, and political communication, as practical as, by reason of its adaptation, it is effective.

What Mr. Collins asks of Congress, is the grant of a right of way across the public lands, with the right to take therefrom materials necessary for constructing the line; the use of a national vessel suitably officered and equipped, to make surveys and soundings along the North Pacific Coast, beyond the limits of the United States, and to aid in protecting the work; and, finally, an appropriated compensation for the Government use of the line when it shall be constructed. If the views I have submitted are just, this demand for patronage is neither unnecessary nor unreasonable. We could not withhold it without showing a want of appreciation of the liberality and friendship which have been manifested toward the United States by Russia and Great Britain in the proceedings they have adopted toward the same enterprise. I do not know any one object lying within the scope of our foreign relations more directly important than the preservation of peace and friendship with these two great and enlightened Powers. Nor can I conceive of any one measure of national policy that more effectually tend to secure this great object than the construction of the proposed inter-continental telegraph.

I forbear to urge the project in competition with the proposed line across the Atlantic from Cape Clear to Cape Race, which, notwithstanding past difficulties, I yet hope to see speedily completed. The two lines would be entirely different and independent of each other. If they should even come into competition, it would be more advantageous to the world to have the use of both than the use of only one of them. One might be expected to operate when the other should be accidentally suspended. Nor can it be reasonably doubted that the great interests of humanity and civility will, at a very early period, require more than one, or even more than two trans-oceanic, world-encircling telegraphs.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your ob't servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

Important Order.

NASHVILLE, June 11.—General Order No. 14 from Gen. Sherman prohibits the disinterment of the bodies of deceased officers and enlisted men south of this latitude until after the 31st of October next.

DEATH OF DR. H. S. POTTER.—We have just received the sad intelligence of the death of Surgeon Horace S. Potter, Medical Director of the 1st division in the 20th army corps, under Gen. Sherman. We are not informed of the particulars, but learn that the deceased, with two or three members of the medical staff, was in search of a site for a hospital, and, without knowing the dangerous proximity, had proceeded within range of the enemy's guns, when he was instantaneously killed by a rebounding shell, which fell a short distance from the party.

Dr. Potter at the time he entered the service was a resident of this city, and had long and successfully practiced his profession, and was favorably known to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in Cook and Dupage counties, and was in the enjoyment of an extensive and lucrative practice. But at the call of his country, in the summer of 1862, he left everything and accepted the post of surgeon to the 105th regiment, which was composed in a large degree of his old friends and acquaintances. It was to the earnest solicitations of these friends, who felt the importance of a medical adviser on whom they could rely, so less than to his own sense of duty, that the Doctor gave up the enjoyment of home for the hardships and privations of the camp. He was soon promoted to the post of surgeon of the brigade to which his regiment belonged, and not long after that to medical director of the division. These promotions created no surprise among his numerous friends who were acquainted with his merits.

Dr. Potter was a man of most genial nature, kind and sympathizing, and a fast friend. No man can whisper a suspicion against his integrity. He was conscientious and prompt in the discharge of his duties, and the soldiers loved him as a brother. In his death the army has suffered a loss which cannot easily be supplied. None but the soldier who has been borne bleeding and mutilated from the battle-field to the hospital can appreciate the value of a humane and skillful surgeon.

We understand that the body of the deceased was expected to arrive at the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne depot last evening, en route to his former residence at Danby, in Dupage county.

The deceased was about forty-five years of age, and leaves an aged father and mother, and a wife, as well as brothers, to mourn his loss. A large circle of sympathizing friends will mingle their sorrows with those of the relatives of the deceased in their sad bereavement.

A COPPERHEAD GROAN FROM THE FOURTEENTH WARD.—City Copperheads as a general thing are not particularly happy about these days. They thought after the late municipal election when the City Council stood sixteen to sixteen, with the Mayor in their interests, that they had pretty nearly a sure thing in municipal affairs. This "sure" thing has turned out to be like the Indian's estimate of the white man, "mighty uncertain." The noble and patriotic stand taken by Alderman Rue, of the Fourteenth Ward, at private's sacrifice, has knocked their "fat take into pi." From sixteen votes in the Council, with the aid of the Mayor, their numbers have been reduced to fifteen, while the Republican strength has been increased to seventeen. This is a bad show for slaveholders. [illegible]

[illegible]

A Lying Correspondent Punished.

The following explains itself:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 7, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS.—Edward Cropsey, a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, having published in that journal of the 6th instant a libellous statement on the Commanding General of this army, calculated to impair the confidence of the army in their commanding officer, and which statement the said Cropsey now acknowledges to have been based on some idle camp rumor, is hereby directed to be arrested and paraded through the lines of the army, with a placard marked "Libeller of the Press," and that he be then put without the lines and not permitted to return. The Provost Marshal General will see that this order is promptly executed. The Commanding General trusts that this example will deter others from committing like offences, and he takes this occasion to notify the representatives of the public press that while he is ready at all times to extend to them every facility for acquiring facts and giving circulation to the truth, he will not hesitate to punish, with the utmost rigor, all instances of the kind above, where individuals take advantage of the privileges accorded to them to circulate falsehoods, and thus impair the confidence which the public and the army should have in their Generals and other officers.

By command of Major General MEADE.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant Gen.

Death of the Rebel Brigadier George Doles.

[From the Richmond Examiner, June 4.]

This gallant Georgian, in command of Dole's brigade, fell in the engagement near Coal Harbor on Thursday afternoon, while forming his line in front of the enemy's position. A Yankee bullet struck him in the left breast, about the nipple, passed through the heart, and out under the right arm, shattering it. He was dismounted at the time, having sent his horse to the rear because of the animal's restiveness. The gallant general fell and died immediately. His body was received in the city yesterday morning and embalmed by Mr. Rivers, undertaker, preparatory to removal to Georgia this morning.

General Doles was thirty-four years of age, and leaves a wife and several children, who reside in Milledgeville, Georgia. He entered the war in Virginia as Captain of Company A, 4th Georgia regiment, but upon a vacancy occurring in the Colonelcy, his great and already conspicuous merit won him promotion to that position. Upon high recommendation he was made a Brigadier, his commission dating from November 1, 1862. No more gallant son of the Empire State has laid down his life for the cause than the subject of this notice.

The War in Virginia.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The New York *Tribune's* Headquarters Army of the Potomac correspondent, June 9th, says: Our left wing now extends across the railroad line on the southern bank of the Chickahominy. An advance in that direction was made yesterday morning by Griffin's and Cutler's divisions of the 5th Corps, and Sumner's Bridge was taken after a short encounter. The 1st Massachusetts advanced to the river, driving the South Carolina regiment and occupying the bridge. Two [illegible] [illegible] side of the river, and a rebel brigade at Meadow Station.

Our position is impregnable against any assault. [illegible]

[illegible]

ment of the trains had attracted the notice of the rebels, and would very probably induce the belief that our positions were being changed, and that an attack was very probable, yet the attack was so sudden and so rapid that it was necessary to make haste quickly with orders and dispositions.

Gen. Logan at the first volley mounted his horse and rode rapidly along to the front. Following close after our skirmishers, as they fell back to rifle pits, came the rebel lines of battle. With a rebel yell they rushed headlong, charging bravely on the whole line, at the same time under a heavy fire of artillery. Under the orders of their officers these troops reserved their fire and awaited the shock. Logan rode along the whole line of his corps, hat in hand, his black hair streaming in the air, and at full speed, urging his men at the top of his voice, to "save their fire and give them h—l." The effect was electrical, the regiments cheered with a will, and one could mark his progress along the line by the shouts of his regiments.

Soon after, Gen. McPherson and his staff rode from his headquarters on the left of the 15th corps, along the whole line. The battle was raging furiously, but the men saw their commander, and their cheers arose wildly upon the din of battle. Altogether, that short hour, with the enthusiastic shouts of the Federals, the fierce yells of the rebels, and the continuous crash of small arms, was fearfully exciting.

The Federal line reserved its fire until the rebels were within thirty yards. The first volley was instantaneous. It seemed to leap from the long line of rifle pits at the moment of time. Such another single volley of musketry has seldom been heard. The volley from the rear rank followed, and the battle was opened. The rebels fell like grain—some at a time by side by side. The battle lasted until night. It was mostly confined to infantry. In the line of the 2d division, Gen. Giles A. Smith had placed a section of battery B, 1st Artillery, which, double shotted with grape, made great havoc. On Harris' lane a section of the 1st Iowa Battery was at the front. The remainder of the artillery, however, was on the high ground back of the line of battle. In the close struggle for the rifle-pits, it could not be used without injuring alike friend and foe. How and in what manner the terrible struggle of the rebels to drive in the right wing was conducted, I cannot tell you. All we know is that they repeatedly reformed and renewed the assault, and with the utmost desperation charged up to the very muzzles of our rifles, and that these ineffectual assaults and struggles were renewed until the rebel force, all cut up, was withdrawn. On the extreme right the rebels, at one turn, gained a slight advantage. The 3d brigade was slightly shattered, and a section of the 1st Iowa battery captured. Just at this time Gen. Logan rode up and ordered the guns to be recaptured. The 6th Iowa charged the enemy and retook the guns. The brigade suffered severely. Col. Dickerman, of the 103d Illinois, fell mortally wounded. Maj. Giesy, of the 46th Ohio, and Lieut. Col. Miller, of the 6th Iowa, fell mortally wounded. In the front of the brigade 277 dead and wounded rebels lay in sight at daylight. Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry, which was on the right flank, was dismounted and came up and poured in a continuous oblique fire from the sixteen shooting rifles. The rebel loss in his front was heavy. At one place in front of Lightburn's brigade, twenty-one dead rebels lay in one heap. In the front of Veatch's division, a portion of the rebel line was staggered, and its left fell back to the right. As it fell back, Gen. Dodge saw the opportunity and ordered a regiment over the breastworks. The regiment delivered an oblique fire that left over a hundred on the field.

Gen. Dodge buried 180 in his front. Considered in all respects, the desperate valor of the rebels, the rapidity and pertinacity of the assaults, and the coolness and steadiness with which our men and officers received and repulsed them, and the slight loss of our army, and the terrible slaughter of the rebels, and it was one of the most remarkable battles of the war.

Our loss did not reach 150, of whom I send you the names of nearly all. The rebel loss cannot be ascertained by us with certainty. About the close of the engagement a rebel officer shouted to Gen. Morgan L. Smith, that Gen. [illegible] wished the firing stopped that he might bring off his wounded. He was answered by Gen. McPherson's order, that if he would send a flag he would answer it. During the night all the rebel wounded that could, crawled back into their lines. As soon as it was light the next morning our men commenced burying the rebel dead and bringing in the rebel wounded, but were frequently fired upon, so that their interment was by no means completed. We buried, however, during the day 450 rebels. At that amount alone, their loss must have reached at least 2,000 in killed and wounded. Estimating six wounded to one killed, I think that 3,000 is a reasonable estimate of the rebel loss in their assault upon the Army of the Tennessee.

A deserter, who came in to-day, says he heard Gen. Hardee say that he had lost 2,500 of his best men. The rebel officers and men who have fallen into our hands all stated that they had been informed and believed that our army was, to a very great extent, composed of 100 days' men. They did not expect to meet the veterans of the Western army.

I regret to record a severe casualty to Col. Ezra Taylor, of Chicago, Chief of Artillery of the Department of the Tennessee. As he was riding along the lines of the 15th Corps, with Gen. Logan, this afternoon, a ride ball struck Gen. Logan on the arm, tearing his coat sleeve, and glancing, struck Col. Taylor. The ball passed through his coat, a thick book, and entering at the right nipple passed around next to the bones, and lodged under the edge of the shoulder blade. The wound is severe, but not dangerous. He starts for his home to-night. Col. Taylor, is a faithful, hardworking, and very competent officer. He is very much esteemed by his superior officers, and his loss to the service is just now unfortunate.

Yesterday during the day nothing took place that the public has any business to know yet. During the night the rebels made a feint assault, in the front of four, upon the 16th corps, Hookers. They were each repulsed with very slight loss to our troops. The extent of the rebel loss is not known, as they removed, under the cover of the darkness, their killed and wounded.

I omitted to mention in my last dispatch the loss of Capt. White, 116th Illinois. He was killed while in command of the 116th Illinois, which was employed as skirmishers of Giles A. Smith's brigade, the advance of the corps on the first day's affair, near Dallas. Of army changes there are but few to record. Lieut. Col. J. Condit Smith has been assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster, and Lieut. Charles A. Morton as Acting Chief Commissary of the Department of the Tennessee. Major Charles C. Westervelt has been announced as Chief of Artillery of the 15th army corps. Lieut. W. A. McLean, 116th Illinois, has been commissioned Captain, and C. S., and is on duty at corps headquarters.

CASUALTIES IN THE 2D DIV., 15TH A. C.

James Dunn, Corp. I, 6th Ind., shoulder, slight. W. H. Keeler, Co. K, 53d Ind.

4TH DIV., 15TH A. C.

W. A. Dickerman, Col, 103d Ill., abdomen, dangerous; A. J. Miller, Lieut. Colonel, 6th Iowa, arm frac.; Jesse H. Frost, A, 99th Ind., thigh, flesh; W. Shipman, B, 99th Ind., mortal; Francis Gane, H, 48th Ill., hip, flesh; W. Smock, H, do., back and arm, flesh; Jas. Wright, B, 99th Ind., chest, mortal; Oliver Reeves, B, do., chest, flesh; Jonathan Baldwin, B, do., head and hip, flesh; Newell Baker, K, 15th Mich., arm and chest, flesh; Wm. Hammontree, H, 48th Ill., arm; Lewis Daley, do., thigh frac.; Thos. H. Dozier, do., mortal; A. W. Allen, D, 99th Ill., foot, flesh; D. Kelley, Capt. F, 103d Ill., hip, flesh; J. W. Brandorf, F, do., heel frac.; Asa Beakins, B, 103d Ill., finger; Saml. D. Alley, B, 99th Ind., leg frac.; George H. Alley, B, 99th Ind., wrist frac.; G. W. Watts, B, 99th Ind., leg frac.; Riley Reeves, B, 99th Ind., arm, flesh; Vinton Whitehurst, B, 99th Ind., leg, flesh; C. W. Scott, B, 99th Ind., head, flesh; Harvey Free, D, 99th Ind., leg, flesh; Jno. R. Moreland, B, 99th Ind., arm, flesh; Jesse W. Winn, B, 99th Ind., foot, flesh; Andrew Malone, F, 103d Ind., arm, flesh; C. H. Blakeslee, D, 103d Ill., arm, flesh; Jas. Crawford, I, 103d Ill., finger; Corp. John Caple, E, 103d Ind., elbow frac.; Sergt. John H. Ely, E, 103d Ind., thigh, flesh; C. D. Blass, B, 103d Ind., arm, flesh; George W. Warren, E, 103d Ind., leg amp.; Jas. Tucker, H, 103d Ind., arm, flesh; Sergt. Jno. Robinson, H, 48th Ill., leg amp.; Jno. A. McCord, B, 15th Ind., abdomen; G. G. Ross, F, 103d Ill., shoulder; J. B. Brown, B, 99th Ind., side and hip, flesh; Sergt. M. L. Beaver, D, 103d Ill., leg, flesh; W. W. Reeves, H, 99th Ind., leg, flesh; W. F. Northway, A, 15th Mich., knee, flesh; H. H. Vernon, B, 99th Indiana, arm and thigh, flesh; C. S. Hamilton, B, 99th Indiana, hip, flesh; Thos. Mix, A, 99th Indiana, hip, flesh; Jno. H. Jamison, K, 6th Iowa, shoulder; J. Baldwin, A, 6th Iowa, head, flesh; Thos. Mix, F, 1st Ill. Art., thigh, flesh; Jno. W. Mars, 1st Iowa Battery; Clark Wright, I, 97th Ind., hip, flesh; H. M. Hinckes, do., leg; Jas. Holson, Capt., do., leg and chest; John Johnson, do., breast; K. Paine, do., leg, flesh; Robert Booker, C, 100th Ind., back, flesh; R. A. Brownfield, F, 97th Ill., shoulder, flesh; Elam N. Ford, F, 6th Iowa, head, mortal; Isaac Gogg, F, do., back; Jordan Tuke, F, 48th Ill., ankle, flesh; Wm. Jackson, C, 97th Ind., head, flesh; W. Hartwell, 1st Lieut., do., side, flesh; Jno. C. McMartman, K, 6th Iowa, hand fractured; Jno. P. Bavier, G, 48th Ill., side, flesh; W. Murry, D., 15th Ind., back, flesh; Adjt. King, 26th Ill., slight; Capt. Duffy, 90th Ill., slight, flesh; Major ——, do., slight, flesh.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1864.

THE NEWS.

There is nothing later from Gen. Grant's army. His left wing holds the railroad across the Chickahominy, and his position is impregnable to assault. In the valley, affairs with Butler and Gilmore have assumed a more active shape. Gilmore has advanced, and is marching on Petersburg, and has already carried the first line of the enemy's earthworks with small loss to us. Another force has been doing good work by severing connection with Richmond by destruction of a portion of the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad.

From the South Atlantic coast the news is encouraging. A reconnoissance towards Charleston resulted in driving off a rebel force from Battery Island, only two miles from Charleston. Our forces at Jacksonville, Florida, flanked the enemy in their front and put him to flight.

Our Cairo dispatches give very full details of the gallant fight between A. J. Smith and Marmaduke, resulting in a defeat to the latter.

Guerillas in Missouri will not long continue so active. They are hotly pressed by our troops, and many of the desperadoes have been lately captured and killed. It is a sign of the temper of our men that an officer tells Gen. Ewing he regrets he brought in a prisoner.

The Franco-Mexican war is one of varying fortune, and the latest phase is the defeat of the Mexican Gen. Doblado.

The Copperhead leaders are canvassing the propriety of postponing their Convention. It is entirely immaterial whether they go through the empty form of setting up a candidate to be knocked down.

The blow struck by Gen. Hunter, near Staunton, Va., was a hard one to the rebels. He appears to have knocked their forces into a "cocked hat," the remnants scattered and fleeing precipitately, towards Blue Ridge, leaving behind their guns, stores, and several hundred prisoners. The rebel General Jones, who was killed, was one of the best officers in the Confederate service. Hunter promptly pursued the enemy and occupied Staunton the same day.

Staunton is the most important western point of the Virginia Central Railroad, and has been from the beginning of the war has been an objective point—constantly attempted but never reached. It is but sixty miles from Lynchburg, and thirty-five from Charlottesville. Its present seizure makes it clear that Gen. Hunter is to meet the advance of Gen. Crook, who moves from West Virginia on the Tennessee railroad, at Lynchburg. The success of the battle on Sunday is sufficient to show that no force remains in Western Virginia to oppose this movement. Lee has had to call in the main force heretofore detailed for the protection of these vital points—one other evidence of the terrible pressure put upon him by the operations of Gen. Grant.

The gold gamblers in New York got some hard knocks on Saturday. Gold went down with a rush and that too, in face of a steamship sailing for Europe with over a million to pay for foreign nonsense. Here is the record, at 10 o'clock, 1.98; eleven, 1.97 1-4; twelve: 1.96 1-4; half past two, 1.95 7-8; quarter-past three, 1.94 3-4, quarter of four, 1.93. Lame ducks must have been plenty in Wall street, and some Copperheads were not scarce in Chicago.

Dispatch from Governor Yates.

The following dispatch was received on Saturday night after the meeting to which it was addressed had adjourned, having been delayed in sending:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 10.

To Colonel John L. Hancock:

I would be with you to-night, but please say for me I am for Abe and Andy. Dick No. 1 and the whole cause of Copperheads. North or South must go down for freedom and the Union, and [illegible]

RICHARD YATES, Governor.

FROM GEORGIA.

The Advance of Gen. Sherman's Army.

The Victory at Dallas—Splendid Gallantry of Logan's Corps.

IN THE FIELD WITH ARMY OF TENN., NEAR DALLAS, GA., May 29th.

My last dispatch of the 27th was written it was quiet along our lines. It was a very hot day, one of your warmest midsummer afternoons [illegible]

[illegible]

The strategy was so far exceedingly caution. It was evident that without great advantage of position and numbers he would not fight. Gen. Resaca it also seemed that he deemed it [illegible] to withdraw our army from Dallas. His destruction of the Resaca bridge with the exception of the Resaca [illegible]. It should be borne in mind however, that Sherman's pursuit was as rapid as possible, his advance constantly with the enemy's rear, and that he was with the Army of the Cumberland and had to get a large and well appointed force of builders, under the command of Col. Wright, but Sherman carried with the railroad ready for all the important [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the force of Sherman, as his own strategy.

[illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—Brick House 140 W[illegible]

TO RENT—Cottage northwest [illegible]

TO RENT—The four story [illegible]

TO RENT—A good Brick House [illegible]

TO RENT—A Dwelling House [illegible]

TO RENT—Office on Clark street [illegible]

TO RENT—Dwelling House [illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished Lodging [illegible]

TO RENT—House with large [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Genteel Boarding [illegible]

BOARDING.—A desirable [illegible]

BOARDING.—Two pleasant [illegible]

WANTED—Insurance [illegible]

WANTED—A situation [illegible]

WANTED—Horses to [illegible]

WANTED—Buyers for [illegible]

WANTED—For $5,000 [illegible]

WANTED—Board in a quiet [illegible]

WANTED—By an experienced [illegible]

WANTED—Board by a [illegible]

WANTED—By a young man, [illegible]

WANTED—A light, sound top [illegible]

WANTED—A good business man [illegible]

WANTED—A first-class [illegible]

WANTED—A reliable German [illegible]

WANTED—A House and Lot on [illegible]

WANTED—To rent a small [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as Assistant Book-keeper or General Clerk [illegible]

WANTED—Clerks, Book-keepers [illegible]

WANTED—To rent a cottage [illegible]

WANTED.—To Jewelers, Druggists, and others [illegible]

WANTED—A permanent situation [illegible]

WANTED.—Every body who has [illegible]

WANTED—Six first class Moulders at the VULCAN IRON WORKS [illegible]

WANTED—A likeness of which [illegible]

WANTED—A good house with [illegible]

WANTED—An active business man [illegible]

WANTED—Two Rooms, partly furnished [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as salesman [illegible]

WANTED—Gold! Gold! [illegible]

WANTED—A purchaser for a [illegible]

WANTED—Any one wishing to [illegible]

WANTED—Boiler Makers—[illegible]

WANTED—Boarding with private [illegible]

WANTED—A wet nurse. Apply [illegible]

WANTED—A partner with from [illegible]

WANTED—A first class Cook [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as house [illegible]

WANTED—500 laborers to work [illegible]

WANTED—First class Accountant [illegible]

WANTED—10,000 Beef and Pork [illegible]

WANTED—For the Government [illegible]

New Advertisements.

ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES, ATTENTION.—[illegible]

FURNISHED LODGINGS, without board, can be had at 18 South Water street, [illegible]

TO LUMBER DEALERS.—For sale the cargo of the schooner T. Y. Avery, [illegible]

MOTHS GENERATE IN FURS! To avoid the havoc caused by these dangerous insects, send your furs for safe keeping to J. A. SMITH & CO., Hatters and Furriers, 113 Lake street.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS. WANTED By an A No. 1 Operator, a permanent situation. Reference given if required. Address for three days H. W. HYDE, Chicago Post Office, or call for same at Metropolitan Hotel.

BOSS COOPERS, ATTENTION. There will be a meeting of the Boss Coopers' Association at Room No. 9, [illegible] TUESDAY, June 14th, 1864, at 8 o'clock P. M. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance, in regard to the grading and inspection of stock, will come before the Association. All Boss Coopers in the city and vicinity are invited to attend.

PRINTERS WANTED. Two good Job Printers and four Compositors wanted immediately at Tribune Job Room.

NOTICE.—The Mercantile Association will hold a Special Meeting on this (Monday) evening at 8 o'clock, to consider propositions from the Chamber of Commerce for rooms for the Association in the proposed new building. A full attendance is desired. MERRIL LADD, Sec'y.

SOUTH CLARK STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE IN THOS. B. BRYAN'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE. An elegant marble front four-story building on South Clark street, north of Monroe. No more desirable or cheaper property in the market. Other cheap property in all parts of the city. There will be a grand Real Estate Auction Sale on Wednesday, June 29th, in Bryan Hall.

GREAT REAL ESTATE AUCTION IN Bryan Hall, Wednesday, June 29th, at 10 A. M. A list of some of the best business and residence property in the city of Chicago for sale at this auction. Arrangements for selling property can now be effected in THOS. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office.

EYE & EAR. Dr. UNDERWOOD inventor of new instruments and new operations for Cross Eyes, Artificial Pupil, &c. New Apparatus for Deafness and diseases of the Ear. [illegible] Office, 134 Randolph street. [illegible] Cross Eyes straightened instantly without pain.

HOUSE AND LOT WANTED. I have several cash customers for Dwelling Houses and Lots on the South Side, [illegible] SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

NEW TWO-STORIED HOUSE FOR SALE. Containing front and back parlors, dining room, kitchen, five chambers, bath room, closets and pantries, marble mantles and grates, gas and water, together with a barn, [illegible] Apply immediately to SAMUEL GEHR, 14 Dearborn street.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH GOLD, AND STERLING DRAFTS Wanted at 44 Lake Street. JOHNSON, SPENCER & CO.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—We will sell lots No. [illegible] [illegible] on Monday, the 13th of June, at eleven o'clock, at the north door of the Court House. Sale positive and without reserve. Title perfect. JOSEPH SHANK, Executors of the Estate of A. J. Dunn, deceased.

NEW CEMENT.—For sale to arrive 1,000 barrels FRESH WATER LIME, In lots to suit purchasers, at a low price. THOMAS HALE, No. 3 North Wells Street.

DR. JAMES, OF 86 RANDOLPH STREET, will be absent TILL THE 20th INST.

DEVON AND DURHAM BULLS.—The public is most of good thoroughbred DEVON AND DURHAM BULL (all recorded in the Herd Book) should address to the care of Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, the subscriber or call on him at the Summit Farm. HENRY MAY.

2000 CAVALRY HORSES WANTED. One Hundred and Forty Dollars in Treasury Notes will be paid for Cavalry Horses, delivered at the Government Corral, State street, subject to inspection. J. Y. SANGER.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST. GENERAL WESTERN AGENCY OF THE CELEBRATED Massillon, O., Threshing Machines RUSSELL'S OHIO REAPER AND MOWER COMBINED, And Single Mowers. Manufactured by Russell & Co., Massillon, Ohio. Address all letters of inquiry and orders to ALFRED E. GOODRICH, General Agent, No. 8 Franklin street, Chicago, Ill. Send for circular and price list.

15,000 ACRES OF LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE SCRIP FOR SALE. HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR LAND WARRANTS W. A. MOHR, Agent. Office of BUXTON & CO., Bankers, Tribune Building, corner of Lake and Clark streets. P. O. Box 228.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & POWELL, Felt and Composition Roofers. [illegible] ALSO, 10,000 BARRELS COAL TAR [illegible]

PROPOSALS.—HORSES! HORSES! HORSES! [illegible] SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. MONDAY, June [illegible] [illegible]

WALLWORK & MALLORY, [illegible]

TOILET SOAPS, NECKLACES, SHAVING SOAPS, BIRD CAGES, PONCINE SOAPS, FLAGS! FLAGS! AT CHAS. L. NOBLE & CO'S NOTION AND TOY BAZAAR. SIGN OF THE YANKEE, 175 Lake Street.

212 RANDOLPH STREET. THE CHEAPEST CIGARS. 212.......Randolph Street.......212 UP-STAIRS.

JEWELRY AND WATCHES. MATSON & HOES, Wholesale and Retail Dealers, 117 Lake Street, Chicago. All the latest and improved styles of AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES, Rich Enameled Jewelry set with Diamonds, and all kinds of Precious Stones; New Style Stone Cameo and Coral Jewelry; Chatelain and Chatelaintain Chains, 18 carats fine; Chain and Band Bracelets, and all the fresh Novelties of the Season. The attention of Housekeepers is particularly called to by far the BEST ASSORTMENT of goods in Chicago in the line of TABLE FURNITURE. Solid Silver and Richly Chased Plated Goods Warranted to be of the very best quality. FINE TABLE CUTLERY, SPOONS, FORKS, CASTORS, CAKE DISHES, TEA SETS, FRUIT DISHES, SUGAR AND BUTTER DISHES, &c., &c. FINE MARBLE CASE CLOCKS, Bronze Ornaments, Oil Paintings, Silver and Parian Vases, And many other valuable and beautiful goods for Presents and Keepsakes. An examination of our stock is solicited. Thankful for the liberal patronage thus far received, we hope from our still greater facilities to meet the increased demands of the public with prompt satisfaction. MATSON & HOES.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAMES BOYD, 38 Clark Street. Holders of Illinois and Wisconsin "Stumptail," that is redeemed in coin, are hereby cautioned that the time for redeeming that currency has nearly expired, and that now is the time to realize the high premium. I pay Auditor's rates and the premium for all outstanding. JAMES BOYD, BANKER AND BROKER.

WINNER'S NEW PRIMERS, The latest and best cheap Instruction Books, (including the popular melodies of the day) for the following instruments, viz: VIOLIN, PIANOFORTE, ACCORDEON, GUITAR, Price, 60c. Each. Just received from the Publishers, Wm. A. Pond & Co., New York. The "Sage" and "Clarion" we shall have in a few days. As we are Wholesale Agents for the Northwest, the Trade will find it to their advantage to buy of us. ROOT & CADY, Chicago.

HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALE Adopted by the United States Government at the Custom House in New York and other places. FOR SALE BY DICKERSON, STURGES & CO., Metal Warehouse, 199 & 201 Randolph street, Chicago.

METAL WAREHOUSE, DICKERSON, STURGES & CO. IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, And Dealers in Tinners' Stock. AGENTS FOR THE HOWE'S SCALE COMPANY. 199 & 201 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

CHICAGO TURBINE WATER WHEEL, Case solid, with Wrought Buckets. The best in use. Send for Circular. Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths AND ALL MILL FURNISHINGS. T. W. BAXTER & CO., Foot of West Washington st., Chicago. Post Office Box 72.

10-40 BONDS Second National Bank of Chicago. This Bank is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive subscriptions to the New 10-40 Five per cent. Loan. [illegible] E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

CUMBERLAND SAUCE, PREPARED BY FITHIAN & POGUE. For Roast Meat, Steaks, Cutlets, Chops, Fish, Curries, Gravies, Game and Soup. Possessing a peculiar piquancy, and from its originality of the first, is more generally useful THAN ANY OTHER SAUCE. Sold wholesale by FRED. S. DAY, No. 35 Dearborn street, Chicago, Agent for the North Western States.

WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE. A. H. MILLER, 126 Lake street, corner of Clark. The largest and best selected assortment of Fine Watches, Jewelry, Silverware and Fancy Goods to be found west of New York. Quality of all Goods Guaranteed. [illegible]

GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS, [illegible] By ELY, 3 Tremont Block.

ILLINOIS BONDS FOR SALE AT THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. EDW. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

V. H. ALLEN'S SUPERIOR [illegible]

FOUR SPLENDID RESIDENCES [illegible]

SOUTH WATER ST. STORE [illegible]

SAFETY FILM

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS. June 11.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

HUNDRED DAYS' REGIMENTS. [illegible]

LUMBER! LUMBER!—We [illegible]

SAGINAW LUMBER.

[illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. [illegible]

Doctor Thomson. [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow. [illegible]

Medicinal.

Pile Remedy.

PILES.

A SURE CURE.

[illegible] Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy.

[illegible]

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHY-[illegible]

Commission Merchants.

W. POTTLE, COMMISSION MERCHANT, [illegible] South Water St., Chicago.

UNDERWOOD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] Provisions. [illegible] 197 South Water Street, CHICAGO.

HILL, CAMPBELL & CO., [illegible]

HARMON & DURKEE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

Business Cards.

STREETER & HULL, Commission [illegible]

LECOMEAN & STERLING, [illegible] Broadway, New York, [illegible]

SALTED SHEEP SKINS [illegible]

FREDERIC COOK, [illegible] Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

GOUDY & CHANDLER, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, [illegible]

Drugs and Chemicals.

[illegible] REED & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS [illegible] Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. [illegible] CHICAGO

Meeting of Stockholders.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of [illegible]

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. [illegible]

New Publications.

VALUABLE BOOKS. [illegible]

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S [illegible]

4th National Bank OF CHICAGO.

Designated Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States.

No. 4 South Clark street,

This Bank is now prepared to receive subscriptions for the new United States

10-40 BONDS

Interest five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in coin. These Bonds are exempt from taxation, and at the present rate of premium on gold pay over NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

They may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest. Bonds deliverable at the time of subscription, if desired.

BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.

[illegible], Cashier.

JOSEPH W. DAVIS, BOSTON, ESTABLISHED 1846,

BANKER.

Gold and Silver Bought and Sold.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.

5-20 BONDS AND U. S. SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Particular attention given to orders for

Mining Stocks.

Mr. WM. F. DAVIS attends the Boston Brokers' Board. Bank, Railroad, Manufacturing and Copper Stocks bought on commission. Collections remitted for on the day of payment.

JOSEPH W. DAVIS, No. [illegible] State st., Boston, Mass.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. Southwest corner Lake and Clark sts. CAPITAL paid in - - - $500,000. E. AIKEN, President. SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Prest. E. E. BRAINERD, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, HARRIS.—The Stockholders of this Bank and their [illegible] The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago [illegible] J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. [illegible] Chicago, May 12th, 1864.

Robacks Stomach Bitters

Greenbacks are Good

BUT

Roback's are Better.

ROBACK'S BITTERS. Good for all derangement of the Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint and General Debility.

ROBACK'S BITTERS. They compose the wonderful tonic properties, giving tone to the appetite and digestive organs.

ROBACK'S BITTERS. Debilitated ladies and sedentary persons will find in them an excellent tonic.

ROBACK'S BITTERS. A wineglass full before each meal will remove indigestion and all Liver diseases.

C. W. ROBACK, [illegible] 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third Street, CINCINNATI, - - - - - OHIO. For sale by Druggists and dealers in medicine generally throughout the country.

Miscellaneous.

THE WORLD RENOWNED BUFFALO Pitts' Threshing Machine, FIRST INVENTED, And only really successful Machine in use, which can be proven by over

100,000 FARMERS

Throughout the West who have either owned or used them. Headquarters:

95 and 97 West Randolph St,

Where samples can now be seen With Improvements for 1864. Together with a general assortment of Standard Farm Machinery. Send for a pamphlet. F. G. WELCH, General Agent. P. O. Drawer 5878, Chicago.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, 1st DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, Chicago, June [illegible], 1864. [illegible] PETER PAGE, Assessor.

FOR MILWAUKEE, KENOSHA RACINE, PORT WASHINGTON, SHEBOYGAN, MANITOWOC AND TWO RIVERS. The fast low-pressure STEAMER MAY QUEEN, Capt. A. KEITH, Will make three trips per week, from Chicago to Two Rivers and return, calling at all the above named intermediate ports, each way. [illegible]

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. This institution is located at Ann Arbor. [illegible] S. H. DOUGLASS, Dean of the Faculty.

HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!! FRESH SMOKED HAMS, CHOICE AND CHEAP, constantly on hand at No. 1[illegible] Chicago avenue, [illegible] T. D. BOOTH & CO.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY [illegible] NEW YORK THROUGH LINE. [illegible] T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.

25 CENTS TO SAVE 25 DOLLARS [illegible]

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS —OF— TALLOW, LARD, BACON, PORK, BEEF, AND General Western Produce. [illegible] Promptly Disposed of and Quick Returns Made, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS. [illegible]

STOVE PATTERNS—Diving [illegible]

TO FANCY DYERS.—For sale a good flourishing business in Detroit, [illegible]

SCOW GRANGER FOR SALE. [illegible]

THE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. [illegible] Cash Assets over $10,000,000. [illegible]

SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1864.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW STORIES FROM AN OLD BOOK. By Laurens. Published by American Tract Society, Boston.

The title of a charming little book for Sabbath Schools, by Henry L. Hammond, of Chicago. These stories were first written to give interest to the monthly concerts of a Sabbath School. They are compiled from the Bible, the authority, however, being concealed, and possess a large degree of interest from the very entertaining manner in which they are told. Appended to them is a series of questions for the scholar, to test his knowledge of Bible history. We know of no better or more interesting book for the Sabbath School library.

BISHOP'S MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE. New and enlarged edition. Just published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston; Callaghan and Cutler, Chicago.

Bishop's celebrated commentaries on the law of marriage and divorce, hardly need praise at our hands. It is a volume well and favorably known for reference by lawyers. The original edition has been enlarged and papers on "The Evidence of Marriage, in Causes other than Matrimonial;" "The Law Pertaining to Separation without Judicial Sentence, whether by mutual consent, with or without Articles of Separation, or by the abandonment of one by the other; or, by the temporary absence of the one from the habitation of the other;" "The Pleading and Practice in Divorce and Nullity Cases;" "The Law of Legitimacy;" and "The Evidence of Foreign Laws in general with the Legal Rules connected therewith," have been added to it. The new firm of Callaghan & Cutler, on Clark, between Washington and Madison streets have it for sale.

HISTORY OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN; Including his Speeches, Letters, Addresses, Proclamations and Messages. With a Preliminary Sketch of his Life. By Henry J. Raymond. New York, Derby & Miller. 496p. 12mo.

The appearance of this volume is timely, coming, as it does from the press at the outset of the political campaign. The records of the closing administration will be eagerly sought for by the people, and few pens were more competent to arrange them and set them forth in their true light than Mr. Raymond's. It contains an impartial account of the Administration, and by far the best and most complete collection of the President's speeches, letters, and addresses which has yet appeared in print. The addition of correct copies of the public documents which have emanated from Mr. Lincoln's pen, his proclamations, messages, etc., is also a most valuable and welcome one to Mr. Raymond's book.

Clark & Co., 87 Washington street, Chicago, are the Western agents.

EUROPEAN MOSAICS—By Howard Payson Arnold. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

One of the most charming books of the season. It is written in a bold, graphic style, and in many parts is fascinating in its interest. As its name signifies, it is Mosaic in its character, taking the reader to beautiful Lucerne, through the sublimities of the Alps, to Milan and the Italian lakes, through the Florentine galleries, the treasures of which are dwelt upon with a keen eye for the artistic, and lingers at Rome, Naples, Herculaneum, Pompeii and Capri. Few more delightful as well as instructive books have issued from the press for years.

WOMAN AND HER ERA, by Mrs. Eliza W. Farnham; 2 vols. 12 mo. New York: A. J. Davis & Co., Chicago; Jas. Talmadge, Custom House Place.

Mrs. Farnham is well known to the reading world as an able thinker, although we do not imagine that many will subscribe to her Roman views upon woman and her era. The work is grounded upon the innate superiority of woman—a fact we should be unwilling to dispute, and the writer does not believe that woman is to improve by likening herself to man, but, on the contrary, by the most complete development of the elements and powers of every sort which both distinguish and contra-distinguish her from him. The latter assertion we do not care to dispute any more than the former. There are many sound arguments in these volumes, and as they are written with a view of purifying society and securing the happiness and welfare of woman, they are at least worthy a careful consideration.

THE LOVEJOY MEETING AT PRINCETON.

Letter from President Lincoln.

The Princeton *Republican* for the current week is nearly filled with the report of the proceedings and speeches of the recent meeting in that town to inaugurate an Owen Lovejoy Monument Association. The report does great credit to all who had a part in the meeting, and to the loyal people of Bureau county. Among the numerous letters read on the occasion was one from President Lincoln. It is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, May 30, 1864.

Hon. John H. Bryant:

My Dear Sir: Yours of the 14th inst., inclosing a card of invitation to a preliminary meeting contemplating the erection of a monument to the memory of Hon. Owen Lovejoy, was duly received. As you anticipate, it will be out of my power to attend. Many of you have known Mr. Lovejoy longer than I have, and are better able than I to do his memory justice. My personal acquaintance with him commenced only about ten years ago, since when it has been quite intimate; and every step in it has been one of increasing respect and esteem, ending with his life, in no less than affection on my part. It can be truly said of him that while he was personally ambitious, he bravely endured the obscurity which the unpopularity of his principles imposed, and never accepted official honors, until those honors were ready to admit his principles with him. Throughout my heavy, and perplexing responsibilities here, to the day of his death, it would scarcely wrong any other to say, he was my most generous friend. Let him have the marble monument, along with the well-assured and more enduring one in the hearts of those who love liberty unselfishly for all men.

Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN.

We take from the same report the following eloquent extract from the address of F. A. Eastman, Esq., of this city, delivered on that occasion:

He was understood by many; but history will tell the world who he was. He was one of the great men of our nation and of our time. He possessed the tender feeling and the strong courage to take up the cause of the oppressed, and to fight for a popular victory as long as he lived. While other advocates of liberty were theorizing and explaining—too often apologizing—he at once took his stand with the lowly. His magnetism stirred them, and they in turn inspired him. He adopted their bold thoughts and employed their artless but emphatic language. Thus it was he did more than most men toward educating the people, first to resent, and finally to wage exterminating war upon slavery. [illegible]

[illegible]

How the Davenport Brothers Do It.

The Davenport boys have suspended their "medium" performances in Troy, N. Y. The town scoffs at them. The Troy *Times* of last evening says:

"We had the pleasure of a seance in broad daylight, with a scientific gentleman of this city, a day or two ago. We tied him with all the skill that our reportorial hands were capable of, and he unloosed himself before our eyes with the utmost ease. He then tied himself up in a style quite equal to the Davenports. The only secret connected with the operation is a peculiar 'tie,' which can be made into a knot or a noose by a simple [illegible]

[illegible] to the examining committee; when darkness reigns, the knot becomes a noose, and the hands are free to [illegible] 'roping out' is no exception to the rule."

LETTER FROM "CARLETON."

HIS DESCRIPTION OF A REBEL NIGHT ATTACK.

Generals Grant and Meade in the Field.

[Correspondence Boston Journal.]

COAL HARBOR, June 4, 1864.

SKIRMISHING.

There has been a constant fire along the lines all day. The skirmishers are so close that the losses on both sides are many. The Surgeon-in-Chief of the 6th corps informed me that they had averaged six wounded an hour—about 200 during the twenty-four hours. Probably the 2d and 18th have lost quite as many. The enemy have retired in part, from our right, and the losses in the 5th and 9th are less.

The breastworks and trenches are in some places not more than 200 feet apart, so determinedly have we pressed upon the enemy—advancing our works a few paces every night. We have a half dozen lines of breastworks. If we should be driven from the front one there are still several others from which we could fire upon the enemy. The men take their places at midnight, where they must stay till, under the cover of darkness they can be relieved. There they sit—crouched, cramped. To raise their heads above the parapet is certain death. And so along the rebel lines there are loop-holes where keen-eyed men watch for the enemy. The soldiers on both sides delight to draw the fire of their opponents. They raise their hats a trifle—whiz—whiz—whiz—the bullets go around, or may be through it. The obstinacy of the rebels is matched by the persistency of our own men. It is not often in field operations—not siege—that opposing forces come in such close contact.

The foreign papers are full of the war in Denmark—a war in which, in the greatest battle fought, the loss was less than a thousand men placed *hors de combat*. How little the world knows of the magnitude of our own war! How little we ourselves know of it! Our skirmishes even, of which we hardly take notice, are of greater moment than the battles, the accounts of which fill the foreign newspapers.

There was a slow cannonade in the morning, which gradually died away; but the infantry took it up, and so the Sabbath hours have been far from peaceful.

At sunset, there was the booming of distant cannon—heavy guns to the left of Richmond—whether from the gunboats, or from the rebel artillery in the defences, repulsing Sheridan, who has gone in that direction we have no knowledge.

8:30 p. m.—The sun has gone down and the darkness is stealing on. It is the usual hour for the ripple of musketry along the lines, and several nights we have had it—the rebels choosing it for attacking our advanced force.

We have had occasional shots from the artillery. There is one piece which hurls its shells far over our lines toward headquarters. Other than this there is but little to break the silence. The skirmishers along the lines who have been firing through the day, seem to be weary. But it is the calm before the storm.

A NIGHT ATTACK.

There it comes, one, two, three, a dozen, a hundred shots, a roll, deep, heavy, prolonged, like the rush of a mighty torrent suddenly let loose. How it deepens! It is like the ripping of the mower, swinging his scythe in ripened grass, dried and scorched by summer heat. The great Reaper is out there upon that field, stalking unseen between the trenches, walking in darkness, bordered with lightning flashes, showering it with leaden rain, making it the Valley of the Shadow of Death! There are the cannon. Boom, boom, boom, five, ten, twenty, one hundred discharges a minute! A forest of pines shuts out the sight, but above the evergreen branches the flashes flame upon the starry heavens. No artist can picture it, no language describe it. It is terrific, yet grand and sublime. It makes one nervous to hear it, stirs the blood, rouses and excites, to know that the defenders of those works are holding their ground. You need no telegraphic dispatch to assure you of the fact. A sudden lull, after a savage cry, would indicate disaster; but there is the cry, the Indian yell, not the cheer which distinguishes the charge of Union troops from that of the enemy. There is no cessation of the roar. It deepens rather. The cry, which a moment ago rose sharp and clear above the battle tide becomes fainter. There is a perceptible ebbing of the tide. It has been at full flood a half hour. You have been two minutes reading this narrative. How little you know of the reality. I hear it, but have little conception of what is taking place. I shall realize it more fully in the morning, when the ambulances come in with the wounded. But to be there, in it, a part of it—with blood at fever heat—with the air full of strange, terrifying noises—hissings, screechings, howlings of balls, bullets and deafening explosions—all darkness, excepting the blinding flashes and sheets of flame! The altar of our country drips with blood. It is a Sabbath evening sacrifice, pure and precious, freely offered. Fathers and mothers have given the firstlings of their flocks, with thanks that they had them to give; they have given the best, they have given all. Patriotism is not dead.

THE ATTACK LAST NIGHT. June 6—a. m.

While the cannonade and musketry were rolling so terribly last night, I rode up to Gen. Meade's headquarters. It was past 9 o'clock. The pile of brush on fire in front of Gen. Meade's tent lighted up the main front. Gen. Meade was passing up and down in front of his tent, looking now upon the ground and now upon the flashes lighting the western sky. "These are Smith's batteries; those are Russell's," he said, as the batteries, one after another opened their thunders. "It is going all right. I should like to have them try it every day and every night," he continued, listening to the uproar.

An aid came in with a telegraphic dispatch. Holding it to the light, he read what Hancock had sent.

"The firing commenced on the right, ran down the line, and was pretty severe in front of my line, but they have done us but very little damage. Our loss very slight."

Passing over to Gen. Grant's headquarters there was a similar scene—the bright camp fire—the General and his staff sitting around it. Gen. Grant was holding his half consumed cigar in his hand, taking now and then a whiff, and reading aloud from the Richmond *Examiner* of the 3d, a criticism on Grant's campaign—full of falsehoods. The General made comments in the utmost good humor. He was not exercised in the least about what was going on at the front. It was all right thus far, and it would be all right.

How excellent the quality or faculty of keeping cool, especially for the commander of a great army. Gen. Grant is imperturbable—quite as much so as any man I ever saw. When the right wing gave way in that night attack in the Wilderness battle—when the panic-stricken men of Rickett's division streamed through the woods—when the tidings of disaster was given from trembling lips, Gen. Grant sat beside a pine tree, whittling, as usual. He looked steadily upon the ground, absorbed in thought, thinking intently as a geometrician over an abstract problem of his favorite science. His demeanor was in striking contrast to those who stood around him. They were restless, listening to every sound, with every faculty awake.

The St. Louis Anzeiger.

The St. Louis *Anzeiger*, a moderate anti-slavery German paper of large circulation in Missouri, thus speaks of the Fremont fiasco in Cleveland:

THE PROGRAMME OF THE RADICAL DEMOCRACY

Whoever expected from the Cleveland Convention strictly principled action must have been bitterly disappointed. Expediency has triumphed over radicalism. To get Democratic votes they have given the place of honor, next to Fremont, to one of the most notorious politicians of the country, one of the most ambitious and reckless of political wire-pullers. So a German Radical paper calls him, and all the world knows him as such. If the men of principle who did not want to abandon an iota of their programme though the world should go to pieces, if these Radical men had been consequent in Cleveland, Cochrane could never have become President of the Convention, and a Radical without blemish—Fred Douglas would have suited best, or Butler—would have been chosen the President.

But the Convention atmosphere seems to spread contagion amongst the best, and our radicals did not stand the test well. Even their programme furnishes repeated evidence of that "accursed" spirit of compromised expediency, which looks more to the chances of success than to logical principles. If the new party calls itself the Radical Democracy, we can say that its programme is neither Radical nor Democratic, nor both together. It is evidently the production of a crafty politician, who is well versed in that art of party trickery to place nicely sounding phrases together, so as to mean nothing or be capable of adverse constructions. If the individual Cochrane is a hard pill for the Radicals to swallow, the platform, which he constructed for them, is a striking proof of their own incompetence and stupidity.

Taking it all in all, it is pretty evident that the German Radicals in Cleveland constituted the fifth wheel to the wagon, and that their platform, as far as Radicalism is concerned, does not even come up to the platform of the St. Louis Claybanks. A resolution in favor of general liability to military duty, which the Germans desired, would have been of more practical value than this whole wire-pullers' affair, intended both for Baltimore and Chicago. But this was ruled out. John Cochrane and McKinstry were more powerful than they.

Rescue of a Wounded Officer.

All day yesterday a wounded officer of a New Hampshire regiment lay some twenty yards in front of Gen. Marston's works, unable to crawl in, and the rebel sharpshooters would suffer none to go out for him. He had fallen the day before in the morning assault, and the lines as finally established left him midway between friend and enemy. One man had been severely wounded in attempting to reach him. Hard bread was shied out to him in abundance, but a dozen canteens were thrown away before one lodged within his grasp.

Finally, night setting in, opens a chance to [illegible]

[illegible] well-directed muscle, but noiselessly, as though they were the original, [illegible] The [illegible] triumphantly back its leading courses, and then is received behind cover with great cheers. [illegible] am chagrined that I have been unable to ascertain this officer's name.—*Cor. N. Y. Times.*

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Mr. Bright, in a recent speech, said that England was "the most merciless of all Christian countries." A prominent English journal admits the saying to be true, and going back to the historical character of England in this respect, adds:

"In the reign of the Henrys, 200,000 subjects and citizens of England are computed to have been executed for the mere offence of vagrant indigence. Even in the reign of Elizabeth an unemployed peasant was liable to seizure and slavery. In the time of James the Second, only one hundred and seventy-six years ago, thousands of citizens were sentenced to transportation wholesale, and sold by the Court, to the colonists, to be put up at auction as slaves for the plantations."

—It was recently asserted in the French Chambers by a government orator in reply to M. Thiers, that the value of the real property of France was eighty-three thousand million of francs, or about sixteen thousand six hundred millions of dollars; and of personal one hundred and twenty thousand millions of francs, or twenty-four thousand millions of dollars. Of these last, seven thousand millions of francs were in moneyed securities.

—The Swiss Federal Diet has claimed from Austria the rendition of Langiewicz, one of the Polish leaders, and now a prisoner, on the ground that he is a citizen of Switzerland.

—A conspiracy to overthrow the present government, in Naples has recently been discovered in Rome, in which the Pope and ex-King of Naples are implicated.

—The young King of Greece, in a late interview with Admiral Kanaris, to whom he presented his portrait set in diamonds, was in return kissed three times by Mrs. Admiral Kanaris. Thereupon his youthful majesty shed a profusion of tears.

—The city of Edinburgh is about to be created a Roman Catholic Archbishopric. Hitherto the bishops of the Holy See in Scotland have been of the grade of missionaries, or "in partibus," &c.

—The tragedy of Santiago came very near a repetition recently in Montevideo. In one of the fashionable churches in Holy Week, when brilliantly illuminated, a taper communicated fire to some combustibles near it. A cry arose, and a rush was made by the congregation for the doors. Ladies in elegant costume were thrown down and trampled upon, and badly injured, and the wildest panic prevailed for a time. The fire was happily extinguished, and there are no more martyrs to fanaticism and illuminations to be canonized in South America at present.

—A writer of some critical ability and much skepticism has recently published a review of Shakespeare's career, which is anything but flattering to the bard. Its republication would be exciting in this country.

—The professional classes in England are thus arranged and marked by the census of 1861, showing the increase in two years. The department of the postoffice increased its numbers from 8,881, in 1851, to 14,131 in 1861; the police from 16,890 to 21,938; and the whole governmental body advanced from 66,724 to 87,330. The military increased from 85,818 to 131,944. This does not include the volunteers. The learned, literary and aristocratic professions increased from 204,098 in 1851, to 262,663 in 1861. The clergy were returned at 17,320 in 1851, and 19,195 in 1861; Protestant ministers, 6,405 and 7,840; Roman Catholic priests, 966 and 1,216. Barristers advanced from 2,816 to 3,071, but the number of attorneys was stationary. The physicians increased from 1,771 to 3,385, but the surgeons and apothecaries decreased in number. Schoolmasters, schoolmistresses and teachers increased from 94,878 in 1851, to 110,364 in 1861; this last number includes 94,770 governesses. Authors and literary persons are stated at 3,395 men and 185 women in 1861.

—The old Scottish pint held as much as two English quarts. This explains much that we have heard about "bees in the bonnet."

—Silk-worm eggs are sold in London by all florists.

Two millions worth of diamonds were imported into the United States the last year. So says a foreign writer who has been reading on the subject.

—Another English house engaged in blockade-running has recently come to grief. Brandon & Nosh, shippers and speculators, are declared bankrupts, and one of the causes of their failure is blockade-running or rather being captured.

—Chief-Justice Hanson, of Australia, president of the Bible society, has been requested to resign the latter position in consequence of an avowal that he agrees with Bishop Colenso in his religious opinions.

The Spanish Cortes have passed a law empowering the government to make arrangements with the municipality of Madrid for the erection of a colossal bronze statue of Christopher Columbus in one of the public places of the city. It is proposed to inscribe on the pedestal the device of the Duke de Veraguas, the great discoverer's descendants, of which the following is a translation: "To Castile and Leon Columbus gave the New World."

In the districts of China ravaged by the rebels, the surviving population feed on the emaciated bodies of the dead for want of other food.

—A law has just been enacted in Mecklenburg which permits any seigneur to inflict twenty-five lashes on every man or women on his estate, at discretion. Is Germany retrograding?

—King William of Prussia has lately been "inaugurating" with military ceremonies the new bridge across the Rhine, from Coblentz to Ehrenbreitstein, where hitherto there was only the bridge of boats which all Rhine tourists will remember.

—The Court of Prussia expects to entertain this summer, at Kissingen, the Czar and Czarina of Russia.

—Late news from Greece gives a very unfavorable account of political matters there. The young King can only count on two vessels of his fleet as being manned by loyal crews.

—The insurrection in Algiers—according to the French papers—has been practically quelled.

A Florence letter says: "The committee charged with the erection of a statue to Dante having heard that there is now at Verona a family of that name, the present head of which is Count Sarego Alighieri, have addressed to King Victor Emmanuel an application praying him to confer the Florentine patriciate, with exemption from taxes, on all members of that illustrious family, and their male descendants. At the same time the municipality of Florence have, at a general meeting, decided upon applying to the authorities of Ravenna, where the mortal remains of the great poet have been deposited since his death, to have them removed to his native city. The interest now shown by the good people of Florence for everything concerning Dante forms a remarkable contrast to the oblivion in which his memory has been so long allowed to remain."

—The Bey of Tunis is having much trouble in subduing the revolutionists in his domains. The house of Elias Sebray, a rich Jew, who enjoys many government monopolies, has been sacked by a mob.

—A fear has been expressed in Italy that Greek pirates may swoop down on the Island of Caprera, "gobble up" Garibaldi, and hold him as a hostage until a large ransom be paid.

—One of the principal streets of Paris is to be named after Meyerbeer.

The Decay of Vital Power.

"Burleigh" of the Boston *Journal* gives the following graphic sketch of well known men:

Men will grow old—some by age, some by care, some by premature decay brought on by exposure, toil or dissipation. Men can live fast, financially and physically; in either case bankruptcy comes. I saw a crowd on the steps of the Astor yesterday. They were watching the attempt of the great pugilist, Tom Hyer, to ascend into the house. His tall form was bent by disease; his once firm step tottered; his great strength had departed. With crutches and the aid of a strong arm of a friend he slowly and with anguish took one step at a time, as an infant would go up. It was gall and bitterness to him to meet his eyes around on that crowd, and crowd how unlike their greeting was to the crowd that cheered him on in his great fight with Sullivan. By a singular coincidence Morrissey came along. But how unlike Hyer. Morrissey is a professed gambler. It is his trade. He has taken care of himself and keeps within bounds. He is temperate, for his calling demands it. He dresses in elegant taste—is full jeweled—and would pass for a well to do banker with the upper ten; or as a Professor in a college. Morrissey has taken Saratoga under his special charge, and intends to drive the year a larger business than he did the last. He has taken his headquarters already, and with an elegant exterior, smart address, cool and adroit habits, he will allure into his embrace many of our youth, and send the curse into many homes in the form of ruined but once manly sons.

As Hyer was attempting to go up the steps a man sought a more quiet entrance on one side of the crowd. It was N. P. Willis. "Time has laid its hand visibly on you, my old friend," I said to myself. He needed the aid of a cane to help him up. The lithe and smart step faltered in its upward movement. The auburn locks, still curly, were grizzled; his face was thin and beard gray, as one in the sear and yellow leaf of life. Few would have recognised in the feeble and slender invalid the nervous, hilarious man of twenty years ago. He cast a sad look on the crowd, and the pugilist broken down in middle life, and passed on. The group was not complete. Passing along the pavement was Commodore Vanderbilt. Till recently he has been among our most vigorous men. Age seemed to have no effect upon him. His body was iron, his nerves steel. Old in years, his step was elastic. His hair was white as snow, but his intellect sharp, and vigorous. His form slim as a youth of nineteen, but erect as a Mohawk warrior. Some months ago he was thrown from his wagon. That fall did the work of years on his system. He walks and looks the old man, his step is languid and that touch which none can parry, and all must obey, is his. Such is life.

Secretary Chase in New York City.

The New York *Herald* of the 9th says:

The Secretary of the Treasury arrived in this city yesterday, and is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel. His main business here at present is to confer with the Bank Loan Committee about the details by the banks with Mr. Cisco on account of temporary loans, and not for the purpose of negotiating a loan, as erroneously stated in some of the evening papers. There is no intention on the part of the Secretary to increase the issue [illegible]

[illegible] will return to Washington immediately. Mr. Chase corrects a statement in relation to the daily expenditures of the government, and puts it at something in the neighborhood of two and a half millions, instead of four.

A Wonderful Forgery and a Fast Young Man—He Makes the Money Fly.

On the 31st ult., the firm of Messrs. Boody & Co., brokers and bankers, at No. 5 Wall street, sent their office boy to the Marine Bank to deposit $78,000. On the way he was met by Max Roth, a lad fifteen years of age, who but a few days previously had been discharged from the service of the above named firm. Max entered into conversation with his successor, and learned that he was about to deposit a large amount of money. After the boy had duly deposited the treasure and started back, Max entered the bank, to the officers of which he was well known, and said there was a mistake in the deposit, and asked for the bank book in order to correct it. The book and contents were handed to him, when he stepped aside and abstracted a draft for $5,000 and a certified check for $1,000. He then altered the figures in the bank book to make them correspond with the amount of money abstracted, and returning the book and balance of the money to the cashier started off with the $6,000 which he had stolen. The theft was not discovered till a day or two since, when officers Gilmore, of the Post-office, and Gil. Hays of the Bank Police, were deputed to arrest the offender. Yesterday the officers succeeded in arresting Roth, and subsequently learned that he had deposited $4,000 in two of the up town savings banks. Roth, it further appeared, had forged the endorsement of Messrs. Boody & Co. on the back of the draft, which enabled him to get it cashed without trouble. The youthful offender then made the money fly. He gave two boys $500 each to deposit his money for him, made a present of $200 to his lady love in Prince street, and gorgeously fitted up a base ball club house in avenue A, besides spending considerable money for fast horses to air himself on the Bloomingdale road and treating his friends to champagne suppers.

The officers recovered the money from the savings banks; besides which they found the furniture of the club house, and they are making efforts to recover still more of the stolen money. The fast young man was taken before Justice Hogan yesterday afternoon and committed to the Tombs, to await an examination on a charge of forgery. The accused is a fine looking youth, and appears to be perfectly unconcerned about the matter. He lives in Tenth street with his parents, who are said to be highly respectable.—*N. Y. Herald, June 9.*

Lord Elgin's Curiosities—The Skull of Confucius.

The London *News* of the 18th, has the following account of a great curiosity now on exhibition in London:

With the late Lord Elgin's collection of Chinese curiosities and works of art, this singular relic is to be seen at the salesroom of Messrs. Christie & Manson. Whether it be the real skull of the celebrated philosopher and moralist of the Celestials or not, it is converted into a very ornamental object by the clever design and workmanship of the Chinese. The strange looking object is mounted in pure gold, as a casket or box, which rests upon a triangular stand of gold elaborately chased with the Chinese conventional clouds and some very good scroll work with a rude kind of cherubim at each angle; its weight altogether, 77 ounces 9 dwts. It may be remembered in the Chinese court of the Great Exhibition in 1862, and was taken among the loot at the Summer Palace at Pekin, by one of Fane's cavalry. The cover is of gold, and ornamented with the same work, studded with a few jewels. Mr. Waring suggests that the ornament of clouds is intended to represent the region to which the soul had flown, and is there guarded by the celestial dragons.

As to this skull being a veritable relic, we fear the evidence is against it; it is so small that unless the quality of Confucius' brain has something superexcellent, it would not have contained a sufficient brainular collection to represent the quantum of so great a mind. It is, however, the skull of an old person, judging from the partial obliteration of the sutures, and has also very much the appearance of the cranium of an old lady—possibly a favorite wife of Confucius. There are some very remarkable specimens of carved ivory vases and baskets to be sold with this object, and two extraordinary pagodas of porcelain, with many good old bronzes.

Lord Elgin's collection contains many very interesting and unusually large incense burners, and other vessels, in the old delicate enamel, some good porcelain, some of rare color and pattern; a few Chinese and Japanese books, illustrated, a Japanese banjo, carvings in jade and crystal, lacquer-work boxes and a fan, and other things interesting to the collector, with some few articles of dress and weapons. The sale takes place to-day.

Singular Charge of Adultery.

In 1851, in Zanesville, Ohio, one John W. Scales, butcher, was arrested and lodged in jail on a charge of larceny, the larceny alleged consisting in an unlawful appropriation of certain pigs. Shortly after his release from jail on this charge, fearing another arrest for some offence not known, Scales left Zanesville early one morning and made his way to Cincinnati. He left in Zanesville his wife, Catherine, and children, without provision for their support. The wife heard from him, by letter, once after he had left her and that about a month after he had run away. Some two years or more after, having had an offer of marriage again, she sought a divorce on the ground of desertion, but suspended proceedings, by advice of her lawyer, on learning that Scales was dead, and so informed her intended new husband. A short time after, in the spring of 1855, she was married to her present husband, Mr. Wm. S. Jones, with whom she has lived since that time—the last three or four years in St. Paul. Her husband has held a respectable position in society, and her deportment has been such as to commend her to those with whom she became acquainted. Recently, her former husband, Scales, made his appearance in this city, had interviews with Mr. Jones and with Mrs. Jones, and finally made complaint of adultery against Jones, before Justice McElrath, of the Police Court. An examination was had on the complaint yesterday, before Justice McElrath, and the complaint was dismissed and Jones discharged from arrest. On announcement of the decision, there was a word or two of emphatic approval from one or two of the persons present who had listened to the evidence in the case, while the looks of all showed their sympathy with the defendant. Mrs. Jones was present during the examination, sitting by the side of Mr. Jones, and at its close walked away with him. Mr. Scales, the complaining witness, fell asleep during the argument of the lawyers, and so remained at the close of the Justice's decision. His appearance would be apt to make an impression against him with a jury.—*St. Paul Press, May 28.*

Obituary.

[Paris (May 19) Cor. Liverpool Courier.]

Baron James de Rothschild, the head of the French branch of the great house, has had the misfortune to lose his youngest son, Salomon, by name, aged about thirty, who married one of the cousins about a year ago. The young man was struck down suddenly by disease of the heart. In Paris you are aware people are horribly malignant in their language, and this great calamity to the Rothschild family has been made the subject of a piece of malignity, which, as I write, is the town's talk—namely, that having instanced losses to the amount of nearly £450,000 in speculation on the Bourse, and having only £150,000 at his disposal, he applied to his father for the remainder, but that he met with a peremptory refusal, whereupon he blew out his brains with a pistol. I look on the story as an atrocious calumny.

Ex-President Pierce Another Rebel.

The *Biblical Recorder* publishes the following note from Rev. Mr. Pritchard, of Raleigh, North Carolina:

Last spring a prominent member of the church of which I was a pastor in Baltimore, met at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York, Ex-President Pierce.

Mr. Pierce manifested the warmest sympathy for the South in this struggle for independence, declared that the only hope for freedom on this continent was in the success of the South; that, old as he was, he should have been in the Confederate army but for the health of his wife, and that he desired no higher earthly honor than to be a private in the ranks of the Southern army.

THE NOBLE 55TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.—Captain Levi P. Holden, Co. E, 55th regiment Illinois volunteers, in a letter to his brother, just received, and written south of Kingston, Ga., says: "When we left Cleveland, Tennessee, I had nineteen men for duty; since then I have lost in [illegible] Frederick Nelson, [illegible] Wm. Huntington, Leo Ead, Thomas Keene, John Burns, and Justin Colburn." Speaking of those who fell, he says: "Tell Mrs. Holmes that her husband was shot dead while bravely pushing the enemy. He was as brave a man as I ever saw. [illegible] Captain, they were too much for me this time.' I left a good man with him, who remained with him till he died and was buried. I tell you it is a sad time with my company now. Colonel Sherman has just been made Chief of Gen. Howard's staff."

MORTALITY AT CAMP DOUGLAS.—The following is a list of the prisoners of war who have died at Camp Douglas during the month of May, 1864:

[illegible]

[illegible] Wooster, [illegible]

The first quarterly meeting of the Directors of the Washingtonian Home was to have been held Wednesday, but did not take place in consequence of there not being a quorum. There were present the President, C. J. Hull, the Secretary, [illegible] The Superintendent of the Home, S. R. Tower, reported that he had received extremely satisfactory communications from twelve of the former inmates of the Home. They expressed themselves deeply indebted to the salutary influence which had been brought to bear upon their respective conditions while there. Not only did they continue to abstain from indulgence in intoxicating drinks, but they were all practicing their various occupations with the greatest success.

A letter from the wife of one of the reformed inebriates, who had received considerable kindness from a journalist in New York until he became a victim to intemperance, reads thus:

"*My Dear Friend*: Trusting in your kindness to pardon our silence and seeming neglect, I hasten to answer your very welcome letter. I should have written you ere this, but for a combination of hindrances. Do not think, my dear friend, that I have or ever can forget your kindness to myself and husband. No, never shall I cease to remember your many Christian virtues, and that meek and humble spirit in which you go about your Master's work, for surely yours is a calling from God. [illegible]

Who can think that such acts of kindness and goodness will not be recorded in the Great Book of Life? [illegible]

The Home is about to become an incorporated institution. There are at the present moment five reclaimed patients within its walls whose feet have been taken out of the mire and clay, and being firmly established upon a rock.

The requisite number of members for the transaction of the regular meeting not being present, an adjournment until Wednesday evening, the 22d inst., was taken.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY

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ONE MILLION ACRES OF

Superior Farming Lands,

At from $8 to $12 per acre,

In tracts of forty acres and upwards, for cash or on credit, adjacent to the line of Railroad, [illegible]

ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

The Farms Offered for Sale.

[illegible]

Grain and Stock Raising.

[illegible]

Hemp, Flax and Tobacco.

[illegible]

Fruit.

[illegible]

Coal and Minerals.

[illegible]

Lumber

[illegible]

To Actual Settlers

[illegible]

Prices and Terms of Payment.

[illegible]

EXAMPLE.

[illegible]

LAND COMMISSIONER, Illinois Central R. R. Co., Chicago, Ill.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE,

A SURE RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERER.

[illegible]

Grace's Celebrated Salve cures Burns.
Grace's Celebrated Salve cures Scalds.
Grace's Celebrated Salve cures Flesh Wounds.
Grace's Celebrated Salve cures Corns.
Grace's Celebrated Salve cures Felons.
Grace's Celebrated Salve cures Frozen Limbs.
Grace's Celebrated Salve cures Wens.
Grace's Celebrated Salve cures Callouses.
[illegible]
Grace's Celebrated Salve cures Chilblains.
Grace's Celebrated Salve cures Sore Breast.
Grace's Celebrated Salve cures Sore Lips.
Grace's Celebrated Salve cures Erysipelas Sores.
Grace's Celebrated Salve cures Abscesses.
Grace's Celebrated Salve cures Ulcers.
Grace's Celebrated Salve cures Chapped Hands.
Grace's Celebrated Salve cures Ringworms.

[illegible]

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WILLIAM GRACE

AMESBURY, MASS.

[illegible]

500 HARNESS MAKERS WANTED, TO STAY AT HOME. [illegible] By order of Society.

PARAGRAPHS FOR THE PEOPLE.

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All Who Seek Health

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HOW TO SECURE IT.

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Pittsburg, Penn.

FOR SALE BY

DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND STORE-KEEPERS

Throughout the Globe.

New York Office, 59 Cedar Street.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING [illegible]

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at the office of the Board of [illegible]

3,000 TONS COAL WANTED. [illegible]

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE. [illegible]

FORM OF PROPOSAL. [illegible]

GUARANTY. [illegible]

Cedron Bitters.

DR. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND CEDRON BITTERS

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

[illegible]

DYSPEPSIA

[illegible]

PATENT COMMISSION HOUSE [illegible]

ARDESCO OIL CO. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1864.

THE CITY.

THIRD PAGE.—On the third page of this issue will be found local matters of interest.

PERSONAL.—E. T. Johnson, Esq., of the firm of Johnson, Spencer & Co., sailed yesterday for Europe, in the steamer "City of Baltimore," on the usual business of the firm.

COL. BROSS' REGIMENT.—Persons having left parcels and letters for the Regiment, at this office, are requested to call for them, Capt. Brockway having left the city without them.

CORRECTION.—In a recent account of contributions to the Soldiers' Home, it was stated that the patriotic workmen of Pitt's foundry, had contributed $15. We should have said that they gave $41.

GONE TO THE COUNTRY.—John S. Newhouse, Esq., late Commissioner of Police, has left the city and gone to his farm in McHenry county. It is understood that he will be absent from the city during the coming summer.

A DISHONEST SHADE.—Elizabeth Jones, a female contraband, was on Saturday charged at the Police Court with stealing a pair of gold earrings, and a gold pencil, valued in the aggregate at $20, from a fellow shade residing in a house on Fourth avenue. Held for trial in bonds of $300.

DIED.—Information has been received of the death of John W. Wills, of this city, while on his way from Bannock City to Salt Lake, on or about the 28th of May. If Mrs. Wills will call on C. P. Bradley, Secretary of the Board of Police, at Police Headquarters, she can learn of the effects of her late husband.

ARTIST'S SALE.—The pictures on exhibition and sale at Jevne & Almini's establishment, No. 101 Washington street, are worthy the attention of connoisseurs, and lovers of the fine arts. We understand that they are to be sold at public auction at the close of the exhibition. At some future time we shall speak of them more in detail.

PROMOTED.—W. E. Daggett, a private in the 107th regiment of Illinois volunteers, was on Saturday mustered out of the regiment, to take the position of Captain of company C, in the 29th regiment of U. S. colored volunteers, Colonel Bross. Captain Daggett will make a first-rate officer, being every inch a soldier and a gentleman.

REBELS FOR THE NAVY.—Five hundred rebel prisoners, forming a portion of those taken by Sherman's army, arrived at Camp Douglas on Saturday night on their way to Boston and Portland, where they enter the United States Navy, for which service they have been recruited by Acting Master Harty. These men complete a total of 1,600 rebels enlisted by Capt. Harty for the navy since January last.

MRS. L. B. PERRIN'S BENEFIT.—This excellent actress and most estimable woman will take her first benefit at the Museum, on Tuesday night, on which occasion will be performed the highly successful drama entitled "Miriam's Crime," and the elegant comedietta, "The Ladies' Battle." Mrs. Perrin has made many friends in this city since her advent at the Museum, and we trust that her benefit on Tuesday night will be in every sense a benefit.

PICKED UP.—Captain John F. Moore, of the bark "Two Friends," reports that on the 4th of this month, when off Green Bay, between "Death's Door" and the "Whale's Back," he picked up a fishing boat. It was painted white with a green stripe, and was named the "Coquette." When discovered it was floating keel upwards with the masts broken and sails much rent. It is surmised that the boat must have capsized in some gale of wind though no bodies were seen. The fate of her crew is not known.

THE LAST NIGHT.—Saturday night's performance at the Academy of Music was the last of the season, and on Monday evening the Arlington Minstrels open at Louisville. A new idea is that of having their programme, the *Academy of Music Gazette*, printed every morning in Chicago and sent by express to whatever point the troupe may be playing. It is done with a view to advertise their Chicago winter quarters, and for the benefit of advertisers.

LADIES' CITY MISSION.—This excellent charity is in need of funds with which to carry on its work of mercy. To secure these the lady managers have resolved upon a series of festivals, to be held at the residences of some of our best citizens. The first of the series will be held on Tuesday evening next, at the house of William Wheeler, Esq., on Indiana avenue. We hope these festivals will be largely patronized. There is a large field for the exercise of charity in our city—all that is needed is funds to prosecute the good work.

TEMPERANCE RALLY.—A public meeting was held last evening by Chicago Lodge I. O. G. T. for the purpose of informing the public of the claims of the temperance cause, and setting forth the aims of the friends, and the influence sought by them to be exerted in the community. The attendance was large and the greatest interest was manifested. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Brett, the chaplain W. C., after which speeches were made by W. T. Sherman, D. C. Lyons, Albert Griffin, and others.

BALLOON ASCENSION.—Beside the national beer garden which will be opened for public exhibition in the great copperhead amphitheatre, on the Fourth day of July, Professor S. M. Brooks, the most successful aeronaut in the world, will make a grand ascension in his new balloon the "New World," in which he will be accompanied by representatives from the city daily press. This will be welcome news to the people of the city and State, and we expect to see a large influx of visitors on that occasion. The ascension will take place from Washington Skating Park, in the West Division.

POCKET-PICKING.—On Saturday at the Police Court, Catherine Fitzpatrick, alias McCarthy, was arraigned on a charge of larceny preferred by a Mrs. Mary Kellogg. A few days ago she was charged with picking a lady's pocket in a dry goods store, on Lake street, but the case was dismissed for want of sufficient evidence. The police watched her movements, and on Friday she was caught in the act of picking another woman's pocket in the Central depot, by officer O'Connor. A pocket book containing $15 belonging to Mrs. Kellogg was found on her person. She was held for trial in bonds of $500, and in default of bail committed.

QUE PROBUT OWNIBUS.—The society for the collection of Antediluvian Tad-poles, otherwise known as the independent order S. C. A. T., will give the first public exposition of the principles on which the order is founded, and an exhibition of its mysterious and incomprehensible rites, including the crushing of the crown, the opening of the covenant, and the opening of the Red Letter, at Wood, on next, June 14th, on which occasion no person will be held in the beautiful grove adjoining the station. Those who desire to arrive at the solution of the mysteries which have baffled the skill of the learned and the wise since the days of the Grand Caliph, will not fail to be present.

PEASE'S CONCERT.—The opening concert of this talented young artist was given at Bryan Hall last night according to advertisement. The audience was small, but exceedingly appreciative. Mr. Pease is an excellent pianist, and handles his instrument as if he were master of it. He was particularly happy in the several passages. [illegible] The next concert will be given at the same place on Monday night, and we hope to see the hall largely filled.

ALDERMAN O'ROBERTS VS THE TRIBUNE.—Peter Shimp's *Real Estate Bulletin* of Saturday has the following:

"Alderman Roberts, lawyer Roberts, clerk Roberts, or whatever cognomen the member of the Common Council from the third ward bears, is endeavoring to sooth his wounded feelings, and gain a little notoriety by bringing a libel suit against the Tribune, because that paper stated that somebody told somebody else that Roberts had been trying to buy up Alderman Hottinger with $400 to offset the defection of Alderman Ran from the copperhead ranks. The *Tribune* published the case as it was reported in the streets, and as an item of news interesting to its readers. Roberts takes exception to the charge against him, but as there was a witness to the transaction the Tribune will be likely to come out ahead. [illegible] It is an old saying among the lawyers that when one of the profession becomes party to a case he has a fool for a client; and it is literally true in this case if prevailing rumors are correct. We await the result."

POLICE MATTERS.—Acting Superintendent Bradley yesterday assumed the control of the Police force of the city. Mr. Turtle, although suspended, did commit the folly of sending his orders to the captains of the various precincts, but they very properly refused to recognize him, and reported to Mr. Bradley. [illegible]

A STRANGE CASE.—On Saturday afternoon a respectably dressed colored woman applied at the First Precinct Police Station for advice, under circumstances which, if her statement be correct, demand instant investigation. [illegible]

RESCUED CONTRABAND.—On Saturday, John Williams, Bridget Williams, his wife, and John Smith were charged before Justice Brown with riot, upon the complaint of Patrick Maloney. [illegible]

WANTED A PARTNER.

The Lawyer and Hibernian—The Libel Suit—In the Gutter—A Member of the Two-Barrel Party—Toby or not Toby.

Among the many short and simple annals of the poor which have been given to the world from the days of Legh Richmond down to the present time, inclusive, there is none, perhaps, of innate depravity, than the subjoined narrative.

For its authenticity we do not vouch, lest we should have the second [illegible] of a libel suit, which is just now seems to be their forte, though [illegible] before they close their legal career. We will however state, that we had it from an "intelligent contraband," which is exactly the nature of our story—contraband intelligence. We will tell no names, because that might be libelous, you know.

In the city of Chicago lives a gentleman, who certainly did not sit for the portrait of *Roberto Il Diavolo*, though his protean phases might well suggest satanic versatility. He deals in law and law books, and is often heard expounding the mysteries thereof not only in the courts where such exhibitions are paid for, but in the legislative assemblies of those who represent the people, sometimes reverently called "The City Fathers." [illegible]

[illegible]

DRESS REFORM.

THE MEETING ON FRIDAY EVENING.

Addresses by T. B. Bryan, Esq., J. V. LeMoyne, Esq., Rev. R. L. Collier, and Rev. Robert Collyer—A Speech not Laid Down in the Programme—Exhibition of American-made Goods.

In pursuance of the announcement heretofore made, a large meeting of the ladies was held at Bryan Hall Friday evening, to ratify the "Covenant" adopted at the meeting on the 29th ult.

The meet was called to order by T. B. Bryan, Esq., who presided, and opened with an impressive and appropriate prayer by Rev. Dr. Lord.

Mr. Bryan then addressed the meeting as follows:

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH.

LADIES: A ratification meeting was held last evening, and this assemblage partakes somewhat of the same character, though devoid of political complexion. [illegible]

[illegible]

SPEECH OF J. V. LE MOYNE, ESQ.

Mr. Bryan then introduced J. V. LeMoyne, Esq., who spoke substantially as follows:

[illegible]

Mr. LeMoyne concluded amid applause.

SPEECH OF REV. ROBERT LAIRD COLLIER.

Mr. Bryan introduced Rev. Robert Laird Collier, who said after such an announcement the audience might wonder who was to address them—whether it was the Methodist Collier or the Unitarian Collyer. [illegible]

RESOLUTION.

After the applause which followed Mr. Collier's remarks had subsided, Mr. Bryan read the following resolution, adopted at the last meeting of the association, and requested [illegible]

Resolved, That while the direct object of this Association relates to the financial interests of the country, its members recognize the great moral necessity of making every effort to influence a return to greater simplicity in dress and general expenditure. [illegible]

CIRCULAR.

Mr. Bryan then read the following circular, to be sent through the country, and it was unanimously adopted:

The Women's Patriotic Association, Chicago, having completed their organization for the purpose of co-operating [illegible]

[illegible]

REV. ROBERT COLLYER'S SPEECH.

Rev. Robert Collyer was introduced and spoke as follows:

[illegible]

"When she will, she will, depend on it;
When she won't, she won't, and that's an end on't."

[illegible]

A bill occurring in the proceedings at this time, Mr. Bryan announced that Mrs. [illegible] [illegible]

The President announced that ladies willing to aid in the distribution of circulars were requested to meet the Board of Managers, at Bryan Hall, on Monday, at 3 o'clock, p. m., and that a book for signatures would be found at Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine Office, Lake street.

Mr. Bryan then called attention to a collection of dry goods of American manufacture, at the end of the platform, placed there by Messrs. Simpson & Hughes, of Lake street, as specimens of what could be done at home in the way of manufactures. [illegible]

The meeting then adjourned.

THE INNES-ROSS CASE.

More Litigation—A Bill Filed in the Circuit Court to Enjoin the Sheriff.

The case of Adam G. Innes vs Wm. Ross and John Ross is again in full blast before the public in the shape of a chancery proceeding on the part of the defendants to avert the realizing by the plaintiff of the damages and costs awarded in the suit.

[illegible]

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Close of the Session—Visit to the Poor House—A Distinguished Visitor.

The Board of Supervisors met on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. The minutes of Friday's proceedings were read and approved.

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes reported on the petition of B. H. Harrison for reduction, that his assessment be reduced to $700; on bill of John Forsyth, the Committee recommended that the prayer for remission be granted. Report concurred in.

[illegible]

The Poor House is located in the town of Jefferson, about eleven miles in a northwest direction from Chicago. [illegible]

A GOOD WORK.—We have a good report from the ladies at the sewing rooms of the Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission, corner of Randolph and State streets. [illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

South Side Union League.—A meeting of the South Side Union League, will be held on Monday evening, at Warren Hall. Patriotic songs will be sung, and business of importance brought up for consideration. All members are requested to be present.

Strawberry Festival.—The Ladies of Trinity Church will give a Strawberry Festival on Wednesday evening of next week, in aid of their Mission School, which is held each Sunday, in Witkowsky Hall, and numbers over two hundred scholars, neglected little children, in many cases the children of people too poor even to clothe them.

The Ladies only ask their share of the public charity and should be sustained in so good a work.

Soldier's Home.—The regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldier's Home, will be held on Friday, the 17th inst., (and not on Monday as stated at the last meeting), at 2½ o'clock at the Soldier's Rest. All members are earnestly requested to be present, as election of officers for the ensuing year and other important business, will come before the meeting.

Metropolitan Hall to Rent.—This Hall is to rent for all the purposes for which such halls are ordinarily used. [illegible]

Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Telegraph Institute.—The largest institution of the kind in the world! [illegible] BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Bigelow has the largest medical practice in the city. [illegible]

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The most interesting of the series of meetings held in Chicago by Rev. Mr. Hammond, was on Friday evening. Rev. Dr. Patton's church was crowded. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Young Men's Bible Class meets at 4 o'clock every Sabbath afternoon, corner of Clark and Washington streets, Methodist Church block, Room No. 10. All are invited. Strangers are particularly invited to attend.

[illegible]

Rev. E. P. Hammond and Mr. Ralph Wells, of New York City, will speak at the Mission at 3 o'clock.

[illegible]

Rev. Mr. Frothingham, of Portland, Maine, will preach to-day in the first Unitarian Church, (corner of Wabash avenue and Hubbard Court,) in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7¾ o'clock. Entrance in the rear, from Hubbard Court.

TREASON SYMPATHIZERS.—There is a class of men in this community—cowards and traitors, rebels at heart, brought up with ideas bordering upon veneration for the peculiar institution—[illegible]

COUNTY COURT—ADDITIONAL RULES OF PRACTICE.—Upon order of Judge Bradwell, the following addition to the twenty-one rules of practice in the County Court was yesterday entered and read, viz:

RULE 22. Hereafter the Court will hear no application on Saturday, (unless in case of absolute necessity,) and every Saturday of each week will be devoted to the disposing of cases held under advisement, and the ordering of citations against delinquent executors, administrators and guardians.

RULE 23. The Court will commence to call the claim docket on the second Monday of every month, and continue the call from day to day until all claims are disposed of.

Commercial Postscript.

CHICAGO MARKET—EVENING BOARD.

SUNDAY EVENING, June 11—10 p. m.

The decline in gold in the afternoon fell like a bombshell among the grain operators, and the market became panic stricken, during which prices, particularly of Wheat, fell very materially. [illegible]

[illegible]

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, June 11.

UP—Prop. Fountain City. Barks Orphan, Desoto, Pomeroy, Marsh, Merrimac. Brigs Cheopas, Trent. Schrs. Sumner, Cornelia Flint, Twin Sisters, Cuba, Dickenson, Persian, Racine, Milwaukee, Belle Tappen, Mendota, Arcturus, Barbarian, Arnold, Bonnie Doon, Adirondac.

DOWN—Props. Potomac, Plymouth. Bark Metropolis. Schrs. Union, Lively, Bronson.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, June 11, 1864.

TOBACCO—There was the largest sale of Tobacco to-day ever made in this market, and prices were the highest ever paid for the same qualities. [illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

[Reported exclusively for the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, June 11, 1864.

[illegible]

New York Market—June 11.

[illegible]

Missing Stocks.

NEW YORK, May 11.—[illegible]

Oswego Market—June 11.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Market—June 11.

FLOUR—Firm and in better demand for export. [illegible]

DIED.

June 11th, 1864, after a few day's illness, Mr. THOS. BRAKEMAN, son of David Brakeman, of [illegible] Bavaria, aged 40 years. He leaves a wife and two small children to mourn his loss.

[illegible]

Railroad Time Table.

The following table shows the time of arrival and departure of the several trains on all the railroads in Chicago:

[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Amusements.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FIRST BENEFIT IN CHICAGO OF FRANK E. AIKEN,

Friday Evening, June 17th.

BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD & CO. .... Proprietors and Managers.

A. D. BRADLEY .... Director of Amusements.

MONDAY EVENING, June 13th,

And every evening till further notice, will be presented the THRILLING play now being performed in London with great success, entitled

MIRIAM'S CRIME.

[illegible]

To conclude with the PRINGLE FAMILY.

Tuesday, benefit of MRS. PERRIN.

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE,

Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

McVicker and Myers .... Managers.

Last week of the popular artists,

MR. AND MISS COULDOCK,

who will appear in a series of the most popular characters, supported by the entire company and the charming danseuse

M'LLE AUGUSTA.

MONDAY EVENING, June 13th, will be presented the beautiful Domestic Drama, entitled the

WILLOW COPSE.

Luke Fielding .... Mr. C. W. Couldock

Rose Fielding .... Miss Couldock

Supported by the entire company.

To conclude with the celebrated dance of PAS DE [illegible]

SATURDAY AFTERNOON—Grand Matinee.

THE ORATORIO OF ELIJAH,

BY MENDELSSOHN,

Will be performed

At Bryan Hall,

Tuesday Evening, June 14th, 1864,

Under the auspices of the

CHICAGO MUSICAL UNION,

With a more powerful Chorus and larger Orchestra than ever before in Chicago and the following eminent talent in the principal solo parts, viz:

MRS. HATTIE BROWN MILLER, Soprano

MRS. CASSIE MATTISON, Contralto

MR. A. R. SABIN, Tenore.

MR. J. G. LUMBARD, Basso.

Other prominent singers in subordinate parts. The whole under the direction of

HANS BALATKA, Conductor.

Tickets 50 cents each; to be had at the principal Music Stores. Reserved seats 25 cents extra; to be had only at the office of the President, 108 Lake street. Sale of reserved seats will commence Monday, June 13th, at 9 A. M.

Parties from abroad may obtain reserved seats by remitting the required amount to GEO. B. CHITTENDEN, 108 Lake street.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; performance to commence precisely at 8.

VARIETY THEATRE,

115 and 117 Dearborn street.

C. M. CHADWICK & CO., Sole Lessees and Managers.

T. L. FRICK, Acting and Stage Manager.

The Best Variety Entertainment IN THE CITY.

AN ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME THIS EVENING.

For particulars of entertainment see bills of the day.

New Stars are engaged and will appear next week.

MONDAY EVENING, June 13th, re-appearance of the old favorite,

BILLY ALLEN,

The eccentric Ethiopian Comedian.

[illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn sts.

ARLINGTON, KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

Last Week of the present season.

Entire change of programme every evening.

JACKSON HAINES! JACKSON HAINES!

Every evening during the week.

The Greatest Skater in the World.

PAS DE POLONAISE IN COSTUME ON SKATES!

First time in America by this great artist.

This evening (THURSDAY) BENEFIT OF JACKSON HAINES.

This is the only engagement he will play prior to his departure for London.

Friday evening—BENEFIT OF MASTER LEON.

[illegible]

BRYAN HALL.—The public are respectfully informed that the young and distinguished American Pianist and Composer,

MR. ALFRED H. PEASE,

Will give, in this city,

Two Grand Operatic Concerts,

—ON—

Saturday and Monday Evenings, June 11th and 13th.

Mr. PEASE will be assisted by

[illegible]

Admission, 50 Cents; Reserved Seats, 75 Cents.

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE—Household Furniture, Family Carriage, Express Wagon, Harness, &c., &c.

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

CHATTLE MORTGAGE SALE.

Household Goods, Show Cases, Liquors, Cigars, Soap, &c.

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, June 14th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, &c., AT AUCTION, On TUESDAY, June 14th, at 9½ o'clock,

At Dwelling 342 Illinois street,

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

LARGE & DESIRABLE STOCK

Spring and Summer Clothing,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SILK VESTINGS, &c., &c.

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, June 15th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

STAPLE DRY GOODS

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, June 15th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, a large and desirable stock of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of Plain and Figured All Wool De Laines, Prints, Sheetings, Shirtings, Denims, &c., &c.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

150 CASES STRAW GOODS

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, June 16th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

150 CASES OF STRAW GOODS,

Consisting of Women's White and Colored Palm Leaf Hoods, Ladies' White Leghorns, [illegible] Leghorn Hats and Caps, Men's and Boy's Palm Leaf Hats, Ladies' and Misses' Flats, Leghorn Hats, White and Colored Shakers, &c.

The above are all fresh and desirable goods, just received from New York, and will be sold

WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Stock of

DESIRABLE DRY GOODS

AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, June 17th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

We shall sell by order of an Assignee, a large and desirable stock of Dry Goods, consisting of a great variety of Ladies Dress Goods, among which are Mourning and Colored Bareges, Challi Dress Goods, De Laines, Traveling Dress Goods in great variety, Striped Marseilles, Mozambiques, Organdie Muslins, Printed Muslins, Children's Cloaks, Embossed Skirts, Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FIVE BUILDINGS AND PLANK SIDEWALK

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, June 16th, at 2½ o'clock P. M., on the premises.

Cor. Dearborn and Madison-sts.

We shall sell without reserve for cash, the building now occupied by John R. Walsh, the building next south, the building on the corner next to the Custom House, [illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

OUR NEXT SALE OF

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., PIANO FORTE, &c.,

Will be on FRIDAY, June 17th, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,

44, 46 and 48 Dearborn Street.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

and twelve dozen Horse Collars

AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, June 10, at 9½ o'clock, at our rooms 44 and 46 Dearborn street, [illegible]

ALSO,

1 Second hand Piano.

ALSO,

12 Dozen half Enameled Horse Collars

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

45 CRATES OF CROCKERY

AT AUCTION.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

On WEDNESDAY, June 15th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street,

25 CRATES WELL ASSORTED CROCKERY BY THE CRATE.

20 CRATES OF TOILET, DINNER AND TEA WARE IN OPEN LOTS.

The above comprises a complete assortment.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

ARTISTS' SALE.—The sale of Paintings by Chicago Artists, will take place at

JEVNE & ALMINI'S

ARTISTS' EMPORIUM,

—ON—

Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings,

June 14th and 15th.

The Gallery will be open to the public free until the sale takes place.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ENTIRE Furniture and Fixtures of the

UNION PARK HOUSE,

[illegible]

J. A. MARSHALL, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF

FORTY LOTS,

AT AUCTION,

ON THE PREMISES.

We shall sell for a non-resident,

ON THE 18th DAY OF JUNE,

Forty desirable lots, situated on Indiana, Prairie and Forest avenues, in Griggs Sub-Division of the N W ¼, S W ¼, section 34, 39, 14. [illegible]

JAMES & SPRINGER, Real Estate Agents, Room 8, Metropolitan Block.

Omnibuses will be ready at the end of the horse railroad at Cottage Grove to take parties to the ground.

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN LANDS

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

Will be sold by Auction, on

THURSDAY, THE 2D OF JUNE NEXT,

[illegible]

Lost.

LOST—Safe Key Lost—A Key [illegible]

Estrayed.

STRAYED—$5 Reward. Strayed on Monday night the 6th of June, from North Dearborn street, a young Pointer Dog, [illegible]

FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.—The VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM has been highly approved medicine ever discovered. [illegible]

PASTURE.—Persons wishing [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—The furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping, [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a bargain, the [illegible]

FOR SALE—A light second-hand [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two houses for sale cheap for cash, No. 729 Griswold street. [illegible]

FOR SALE—An entire set of sash, blinds and door machinery, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A large and well assorted stock of Boots and Shoes for sale at a bargain at 88 North Clark street.

FOR SALE—A Hay or Flax Press—Gore's patent—nearly new. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Seed Buckwheat. 100 bbls. of choice New York Buckwheat, for seed, cheap. SHERMAN, HALL & POPE, 21 South Water street.

FOR SALE—Portable Engines. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Newfoundland Dog, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A frame Church, [illegible]

FOR SALE—In perfect order, one Boiler, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A pair of Carriage Horses—gray Morgans—sound—handsome and safe, and reliable for family use. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Drug Store.—For sale the "Railroad Drug Store," Kankakee City, Ill. [illegible]

FOR SALE—New Yacht, 34 feet long, 10 feet beam, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Rare Chance. One of the best Eating Houses and small Hotel Stands in the city, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or rent. The South Branch Mills. [illegible]

Real Estate—City

FOR SALE—The choicest residence and business property in the city. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine Lot on Rucker street, between Adams and Monroe, [illegible] GEO. M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—On Michigan avenue, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A new Cottage House on Sangamon street near Madison. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lots on West Lake, Randolph, Washington and Madison streets. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Bargain—The two Houses and Lots Nos. 7 and 8 Price Place, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or to Rent—A new Frame Dwelling House, [illegible] M. F. TULEY, Attorney, [illegible]

FOR SALE—60 feet front on Twelfth street, east of State street, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Choice Residence Lot—A few Lots near 14th street, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Houses Nos. 9 and 11 Price Place. [illegible] E. S. CUMMINGS, Room 12, No. 132 Clark street.

FOR SALE—A neat, well built story-and-a-half cottage, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Choice Residence Property for sale in [illegible] THOS. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall. [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—A pleasant front room, unfurnished, without board, in a private family, [illegible]

TO RENT—The five story marble front store 27 Lake street. [illegible] Apply to WILLIAM C. DOW, [illegible]

TO RENT—The lower part of house 39 Sangamon street, [illegible] Apply to SALISBURY & STURTEVANT, 32 West Randolph street, corner of Canal.

TO RENT—House and Furniture 288 Erie street (East of Clark), [illegible]

TO RENT—Brick House 140 Wabash avenue, (nine rooms.) A. G. GARFIELD, [illegible]

TO RENT—The four story Brick Building, [illegible]

TO RENT—A good Brick House containing 14 rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—A Dwelling House containing nine rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—Office on Clark street between South Water and Lake streets, [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—$10 a day. Agents Wanted, male and female, to sell Wilson's [illegible]

WANTED.—$75 a month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents for Schmucker's History of the Rebellion—[illegible] C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 131 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents wanted. Just published, Raymond's History of the Administration of President Lincoln. [illegible]

WANTED—200 active, intelligent agents wanted to sell the great National [illegible]

WANTED—Agents. Young ladies can sell [illegible]

WANTED—Disabled officers and [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence. A few respectable young ladies who would like [illegible]

Wants.

WANTED—A partner with [illegible]

WANTED—Correspondence—[illegible]

WANTED—A Porter in a Jewelry Store—[illegible]

WANTED—Situations for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, [illegible]

WANTED—Furnished Rooms with board, for a gentleman and wife, in a private family, [illegible]

WANTED—Oil Barrels. We will pay the highest price for [illegible] Carbon Oil Barrels. [illegible]

WANTED—By a dress maker, board in a respectable family [illegible]

WANTED—A competent woman to take care of an infant. [illegible]

WANTED—A young man wishes to obtain board and lodging in a private family. [illegible]

WANTED—A situation by a young man either as assistant Book-Keeper or Salesman. [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as Engineer [illegible]

WANTED—Two Bell Boys for a Hotel. Apply at Mrs. BALKAM'S [illegible]

WANTED—Cottage House—The subscriber having a small family would like [illegible]

WANTED—Insurance Canvassers. I want two good Insurance Canvassers. [illegible]

WANTED—Horses to board at 166 State street. [illegible] DANIAL J. WEBB.

WANTED—Buyers for about 1500 sheep and lambs [illegible]

WANTED—For $3,000 in Greenbacks a house and lot. [illegible]

WANTED—By an experienced lady, a situation as housekeeper, or to take charge of an infant. [illegible]

WANTED—A first-class Brass Moulder. Good wages and constant employment. Apply at Brass Foundry [illegible]

WANTED—A reliable German or Norwegian girl to cook, wash and iron. But two persons in the family. [illegible] Washington street.

WANTED—A House and Lot on the South Side, east of Clark street, [illegible]

WANTED—A permanent situation as Assistant Book-keeper or Copyist by a young Lady. [illegible]

WANTED—Six first class Moulders at the VULCAN IRON WORKS, corner Clinton and Fulton streets. HALL, ATKINS & CO.

WANTED—A likeness of which it can be truly said: How life-like this picture! [illegible]

WANTED—A good house with all modern improvements for a small family. [illegible]

WANTED—An active business man with a capital of from $3,000 to $5,000 wishes to become a partner in a well established business. [illegible]

WANTED—A purchaser for a farm in Northern Indiana, [illegible]

WANTED—Boiler Makers—Three good workmen on Portable and Stationary Engine Boilers. [illegible]

WANTED—A wet nurse. Apply to DR. E. L. HOLMES, [illegible]

WANTED—A first-class Cook, Washer and Ironer. [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as housekeeper, by a middle aged woman. [illegible]

WANTED—500 laborers to work on the Peninsula Railway, between Escanaba and Marquette, Michigan. [illegible] WELLS & PERRY, Contractors.

WANTED—First class Actors and Actresses for the new Cairo Theatre, [illegible]

WANTED—10,000 Beef and Pork Barrels, to be delivered at our Packing House [illegible]

WANTED—For the Government in the Quartermaster's Department, [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—50,000 acres of good Farming Lands in Cook, Livingston, [illegible] D. K. PEARSONS, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A gentleman residence, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Farm, 40 acres, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Farms. Fifteen choice farms, [illegible]

FOR SALE—For $4,000 in greenbacks, [illegible]

FOR SALE.—Farm for sale at a Bargain. [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms with board may be found at [illegible]

BOARDING—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with board [illegible]

BOARDING—A [illegible]

BOARDING—A [illegible]

BOARDING.—Good [illegible]

BOARDING—A [illegible]

BOARDING.—Two [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

[illegible]

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1864.

THE NEWS.

Gen. Grant has swung forward to another round of his ladder. He has abandoned White House as a base, and has taken up the track of the York River railroad, and placing it in barges to be used elsewhere. As for our army, it has doubtless ere this commenced a new and grand scale of operations, with the James River, the carrying out and cap-stone of Gen. Grant's plan, as the side upon which alone Richmond can be put on a siege basis, or to use a more common phrase, the only profitable "investment" that can be made of the rebel capital. On this base Gen. Grant can cut off and hold the rebel communications with the South, and in conjunction with the now more formidable operations of Gen. Hunter on the west, can speedily make the rebel occupancy of their den and famished den very uncomfortable. All is going on well.

All is going on well. Remember how leaden footed were the days and weeks during which we all of us watched the siege of Vicksburg. We waited until it almost grew upon us the certainty that the attempt was a failure, and then came success. Give Grant time.

Neither Government nor the people should waste time by sitting down and waiting for news. This is an important summer. It should not be wasted. Under an adequate conscription law we should as soon as possible fill up to the maximum every regiment in the field. In the event of success at Richmond we shall need men—fresh troops—to carry forward our successes. In the event of a failure we shall need them for defense. So that in either contingency of offensive or defensive operations we shall need more men before midsummer, and our holy cause must suffer and be imperiled if they are not forthcoming.

Morgan's raid in Kentucky assumes a magnitude for which we were not unprepared. We have already, in previous references, suggested the readiness with which the rebel leader could mass the roving bands at some preconcerted rendezvous, and thus be found to have advanced a considerable force into near proximity to the destined point of attack. This he seems to have done, and so strong were the rebels at Cynthiana, the position of which to Cincinnati will be noted on the small map we give elsewhere, that he has defeated the Union Gen. Hobson, and taken 1,500 men prisoners, mostly Ohio one Hundred Days' Troops, who were raw and wholly untrained. We prefer to await further news before according to Gen. Burbridge, on the authority elsewhere given, any victory compensating for our gallant reverse. The most persistent attacks of the rebels appears to be making on Frankfort, which is in a state of close siege, but strongly defended. The prize the rebels covet is the State arsenal with the arms there stored in large amount. Morgan will probably derive nothing more than the most fleeting advantage from his raid, for by this time a heavy Union force is on his track, too heavy for him to stand against.

A letter from a member of Col. McChesney's Chicago regiment of one hundred day troops (134th Ill.) dated at Columbus Ky., Wednesday, June 8th, reports the command in good spirits and good condition, temporarily occupying a large wooden barrack building. They had plenty of good rations. Shelter tents had been issued to them, and their impression was that they were soon to leave for another scene of operations.

We give this morning, per arrival from the lower Mississippi, a detailed and interesting account of Gen. Smith's dealings with the rebel Marmaduke, and his little game at blockading the Mississippi. The guerilla chief, to insure success, will be forced to seek some more favorable point for future operations than that he has just been ousted from by the Union forces.

The House passed Saturday night at a deadlock over the Dacotah contested election, and concluded the matter by giving the seat to Mr. Todd, unseating Wm. Jayne.

From the South Atlantic coast the news is very cheering. A reconnoissance towards Charleston resulted in driving off a rebel force from Battery Island, only two miles from Charleston. Our forces at Jacksonville, Fla., flanked the enemy in their front and put him to flight.

Our Cairo dispatches give very full details of the gallant fight between A. J. Smith and Marmaduke, resulting in a defeat to the latter.

Guerillas in Missouri will not long continue active. They are hotly pressed by our forces, and many of the desperadoes have been lately captured and killed. It is a sign of the temper of our men that an officer telegraphs Gen. Ewing he regrets he brought in one prisoner.

The Franco-Mexican war is one of varying fortune, and the latest phase is the defeat of the Mexican Gen. Doblado.

The Copperhead leaders are canvassing the propriety of postponing their Convention. It is entirely immaterial whether they go through the empty form of setting up a candidate to be knocked down.

The blow struck by Gen. Hunter, near Staunton, Va., was a hard one to the rebels. He seems to have knocked their forces into a "cocked hat;" the remnants scattered and fled precipitately, towards Blue Ridge, leaving behind their guns, stores, and several hundred prisoners. The rebel General Jones, who was killed, was one of the best officers of the Confederate service. Hunter promptly pursued the enemy and occupied Staunton the same day.

Staunton is the most important western station of the Virginia Central Railroad, and almost from the beginning of the war has been an objective point—constantly attempted and never reached. It is but sixty miles from Lynchburg, and thirty-five from Charlottesville. Its present seizure makes it clear that Gen. Hunter is to meet the advance of Gen. Crooks, who moves from West Virginia up the Tennessee railroad, at Lynchburg. [illegible]

[illegible]

Dispatch from Governor Yates.

The following dispatch was received on Friday night after the meeting to which it was addressed had adjourned, having been delayed in sending:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 10.

[illegible]

RICHARD YATES, Governor.

[illegible]